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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## The Monitor's view

### As South Africa adjusts . . .

Two developments in South Africa — in domestic and foreign policy — have significance for the West's endeavor to keep the simmering cauldron from boiling over in southern Africa. One is South Africa's public pledge of support for the United States effort to bring about a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia. The other is the South African Government's announcement that henceforth blacks in urban areas will be permitted to buy or build homes without having first to take out citizenship in tribal homelands.

The moves point to a heightened recognition among white South Africans that they will have to adjust their racial policies if there is not to be an explosion of civil war in southern Africa, attended by the danger of Soviet and Cuban involvement. The moves do not go as far as will eventually be needed to foster peaceful change in the region, but as steps in the right direction they can only be welcomed.

First let's take the foreign policy initiative. There is little doubt Henry Kissinger is encouraged by the expressions of support for his policy voiced by South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller in an address to the National Party congress. This is in effect South Africa's first public endorsement of a solution in neighboring Rhodesia based on majority rule by blacks with safeguards for the minority rights of whites. How far Pretoria will go toward helping the U.S. and Britain achieve such a settlement remains to be seen, however. It presumably is Dr. Kissinger's hope that South Africa will use the leverage of its economic and military ties with Rhodesia to exert pressure

on Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept a negotiated package.

There is also a ray of hope on the sensitive problem of Namibia (South-West Africa). Dr. Muller said he was hopeful of progress by the end of the month (the UN deadline for granting the territory independence) and, while he did not spell out what he had in mind, the expectation now is that South Africa is moving toward a compromise on the problem.

To touch on South Africa's internal policies, the government's move on home ownership represents a major concession. It comes as Pretoria views with alarm the growing nationalism and restiveness among blacks.

It is doubtful, however, to what extent the measure will placate the rising demands of urban black leaders. It is limited to the black township of Soweto, where the violence began in June. It still prohibits blacks from owning the land on which their homes are located. And, of course, it does not alter South Africa's basic policy of apartheid, which the South African Government regards as fundamental.

Even as the government was announcing the measure, new waves of arrests were taking place all across the country and local newspapers were being threatened with new restraints because of their coverage of black unrest.

South Africa, in short, is yet a long way from confronting the basic issue of enforced separation of the races. But, insofar as the latest measure affords blacks a bit more justice, it should give them hope that change is possible in their white-ruled country.

### ... Rhodesia fights harder

White Rhodesians jubilantly celebrated their country's raid into Mozambique to smash up a guerrilla base and Prime Minister Ian Smith justifies the act on grounds of the international practice of self-defense. But the jubilation is sorely misplaced. The move is bound to increase tensions along Rhodesia's border, escalate the level of fighting, and could perhaps invite Soviet-supported retaliation by Mozambique.

Mr. Smith and his militant white supporters seem determined to take Rhodesia down the dangerous and unrewarding path of bloodshed and violence. Yet even Rhodesia's neighbors, including white-ruled South Africa, are pressing for a political settlement with black moderates to transfer majority power to the country's 6 million Africans within two years.

Britain and the United States are working vigorously behind the scenes to produce just such a negotiated settlement, and it is difficult to fathom Ian Smith's intransigence. He is of course playing on the fear of Rhodesia's 250,000 whites that they would lose everything — fortunes, homes, constitutional rights — when and if the blacks took power. But the plan, being devised in London and Washington, while not known in detail, reportedly would offer a "safety net" in the form of financial as-

sistance for those who wished to leave the country as well as guarantees for those who chose to stay.

This may not be the solution envisaged by those enterprising whites who settled in Rhodesia. But, given the realities in southern Africa today, a policy of indefinite white rule is neither viable nor defensible. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger only recently warned that Rhodesia is "the most immediately dangerous" spot in southern Africa and that if the guerrilla war goes on the Cubans or the Russians will become involved.

Hence, instead of fighting what is certain to be a losing battle — and Rhodesia has now lowered the call-up age for military service from 17 to 16 — Prime Minister Smith ought to be pressed by his compatriots to resume talks with Joshua Nkomo and other moderate Rhodesian black leaders on a negotiated settlement. If such talks do not proceed soon and reach a successful conclusion, the danger exists that the leadership of Rhodesia's blacks will shift to the radical and leftist guerrillas. Then it may be too late to save the situation.

In Dr. Kissinger's blunt words, "Time is running out."

### Ulster's march for peace

Through the terrorism and grief of seven years of sectarian street warfare in Northern Ireland comes clear indication that the broad mass of Irish people — Protestant and Roman Catholic alike — strongly oppose a violent solution to political problems.

Following the recent killing of three small children by an Irish Republican Army (IRA) getaway car, more than 10,000 people, most of them Catholics, women, joined in one of Northern Ireland's largest peace demonstrations. Despite threats of retaliation and a confrontation with IRA supporters, several hundred Protestants bravely walked with the Catholic marchers through areas of guerrilla support in Belfast.

Like the organization of Londonderry women against violence three years ago and that city's "Christmas Declaration for Peace" last year, Saturday's march can be seen as evidence that the bulked IRA and its militant Protestant

counterparts lack any basis for widespread popular support.

At this point, movement toward a peaceful political solution, which must inevitably include the sharing of government power between Protestants and Catholics, appears to be stalled. But the weekend demonstration, against continued violence, no matter what its source, must stimulate reasonable leaders of all political persuasion to find a way out of the seeming impasse.

As with the recent assassination of the British Ambassador to Ireland, the public outpouring for peace should firm up Britain's resolve not to leave Northern Ireland in a state of turmoil. It should also demonstrate to Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave that he can back his words against the terrorist activity which sometimes originates in his country with firm action.

For the forces for peace and an equitable political settlement, as shown in the march against violence, are growing in Northern Ireland.

In view of being up all night with Reagan and Ford, how do you assess your chances?



### Japan's housecleaning

Political stability in Japan has been counted so permanent a fixture of the post-World War II era that the West has hardly grasped the implications of what is happening there. If the Lockheed scandal leads to further revolutions of criminal wrongdoing, it could destabilize the Japanese political scene. It could even touch South Korea, where Japanese business has close links with the Park regime.

At the least the indictment of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka on charges of bribery confronts the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with its biggest challenge to date. And the big question now is how the Japanese people will react. Will they regard Mr. Tanaka's arrest as proof that the LDP has set about cleansing itself and is determined to root out wrongdoing? Or will they perceive it as a sign that the LDP leadership is riddled with corruption and choose to vent their outrage against the party in the parliamentary election this fall?

Viewing events as outsiders, we see decided opportunity in the situation. The fact is, Japanese democracy, implanted from the outside, has never been put to a test. Like Watergate, the Tanaka case may not be pleasant but it provides just such a test. If handled wisely, it could prove to be a healthy development for democracy, strengthening Japan's institutions and proving a benefit to society and the party.

So far, Premier Takeo Miki has proceeded with commendable determination. A politician who early on was influenced by the American concept of grass-roots democracy, he has pledged to get to the bottom of the scandal, even if the chips fall on his own faction of the party.

It is worth noting that political corruption in Japan, stemming from the organic tie between corporate business and government, is nothing new. It has been part of the system all along. In the past the Tanaka scandal might well have been covered up, for bribery has not been regarded as necessarily corrupt. The very act of a prominent political figure is unusual in the Japanese scheme of things and suggests

that the case could affect the entire practice of doing business in Japan. At least the most blatant uses of money for political influence might be curbed.

While the Lockheed affair does bear the seeds of profound political turmoil, it might also be borne in mind that the Japanese attitudes have a built-in resilience. The Japanese, and especially the Liberal Democrats, have experienced scandals and shocks before, and managed to absorb them and go on.

It is to be hoped, then, that they will regard this unsavory development as an opportunity to cleanse their political and their corporate system — and demonstrate to the world that the Japanese democratic system is strong.

### Mirror of opinion The humble spud

Now that at long last potatoes are coming down in price it will be back to the weekly favorite with many Scottish families, haggis and mince. — If they can afford the butcher's bill, that is. And perhaps a quick dash along the road for a fish supper at tea time. Such are the gourmet delights of the humble spud, the gourmet delights of the humble spud, the gourmet delights of the humble spud.

There is a moral in this for consumers and growers — nobody gains from food scarcities. Cynical about their treatment at the hands of the politicians, there is a tendency among farmers to believe that it is only when a product is in short supply that they receive a realistic price from the market. Even if this is true, resistance to high food prices has never been stronger.

By the same token the public will pay in the end, through dearer food and lower living standards, if farmers are not given adequate returns for their produce. Farm-gate prices must be sufficient to recoup costs, provide a living for the farmer, and his workers, and leave enough over to invest in the growth of the enterprise. — Glasgow Herald

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 30, 1976

60¢ U.S.



France? Wales? England? It could be any of them. Actually, it's Germany, near Frankfurt

### Britain's anti-drought 'supremo': 'Mend that dripping tap at once'

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's campaign against what has been called the worst drought in centuries has begun to take shape with Prime Minister James Callaghan's appointment of a "supremo" to oversee all anti-drought measures.

Denis Howell, Minister of State, who has been in charge of recreation and sports, is to coordinate all matters con-

ected with the supply of water, a statement from the Prime Minister's office said Aug. 24. The statement was issued after 11 ministers whose responsibilities are directly affected by the drought had met under Mr. Callaghan's chairmanship. Mr. Howell got down to work immediately.

Lord Nugent, chairman of the National Water Council, warned businessmen and the trades unions that they might face a three-day work week unless

the public took immediate, drastic steps to save water.

The government's strategy is to avoid such drastic measures at all costs, by giving preference to industrial users and agriculture over household consumers.

There is wide agreement that the drought situation calls for cool heads and decisive measures. As one official commented, part of the difficulty is that Britain has never had to face a comparable situation in recorded memory.

\*Please turn to Page 14

### N. Koreans and E. Germans: Trigger-happy frontiersmen

By Joseph C. Hirsch

Obviously there are still two flash points along the frontiers of the old "cold war." Blood has been shed in the month of August both at Panmunjom on the border between North and South Korea and also along the frontier between East and West Germany.

### Soviet forces roll westward

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Gray-blue trucks and trailers marked "Soviettrans-Auto" are taking to West European highways loaded with game, caviar, sturgeon, and other specialty foods.

Most recently, the Soviet vehicles, which bear the nationally sign "SU," have carried strawberries. Western Europe used to import berries almost exclusively from Spain, Morocco, and Israel.

On the return trip some of the Soviet trucks take machine tools and spare parts for automobiles to Iran, which has become the Soviet Union's biggest customer in overland transit.

\*Please turn to Page 14

### Fruit of Soweto boycott:

## Blacks fight for power — not just improvement

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The three-day black work boycott in Johannesburg could prove to be the most significant black political happening in South Africa since the tough white National Party took over in 1948. Perhaps the most significant ever.

This is because the work boycott stemmed from the Black Power or Black Consciousness movement. The movement's aim is not simply better conditions for blacks in a still racially separated South Africa. It is nothing short of a reversal of the present order with black power, black political power across the length and breadth of the land.

The work boycott, begun Monday, was a qualified success. On the first day, some three-quarters of the black work force living in the huge township of Soweto stayed away from their jobs in neighboring Johannesburg. The boycott continued Tuesday and Wednesday, with thousands still not turning up for work, but with the absenteeism less than on the first day.

There was, however, a fierce black backlash to the work boycott by Monday night, and there was every indication that the backlash was being encouraged by the South African Government. Minister of Justice, Police, and Prisons James Kruger said: "The general situation seems to be crystallizing out into a backlash of annoyance by people who are being physically intimidated by students. . . . I frankly think the situation will calm itself now, once black people realize there is a strong backlash."

There was indeed much evidence that some Soweto blacks who stayed away from work were intimidated into joining the boycott by the young militants who are increasingly wresting political leadership from the more traditional black spokesmen in the townships. Among those who ignored the call for the boycott were some Zulu workers who had a hostel of their own in Soweto. They returned from work Monday to find it burned down, according to the Rand Daily Mail.

By Tuesday as many as 1,500 Zulus had armed themselves with sticks, stones, and short spears and were ready to do battle with the militants — which is just what they did. The South African Press Association reported at least six people killed and over 100 injured.

\*Please turn to Page 13

## Christianity vs. racism in South Africa

By June Goodwin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
The Christian churches could yet save South Africa.

What is happening in the black and white churches here may be as important in preventing a bloody race war in southern Africa as Prime Minister John Vorster's political decisions.

For in this church-oriented country the teachings of the Bible have been used during the past 25 years as the theological justification for apartheid (the legal separation of the races).

Now the moral basis of apartheid and the role of the National Party running the country is crumbling in the thinking of the members of the powerful white Dutch Reformed Church.

The interpretation of the story of the Tower of Babel in the Old Testament (God divided the world into different races and languages and meant, then, to stay that way), according to "traditional Dutch Reformed thinking, simply cannot stand up to the teachings of the New Testament that God is no respecter of persons.

Also, Christianity is the only basis of moral appeal open to blacks in South Africa. Unlike civil-rights leaders in the United States, blacks here cannot call for the protection of human rights enshrined in any constitution. The only statement the South African Constitution makes is that the government stands united "to further the contentment and spiritual and material well-being of all in our midst."

### Analysis

Thus the blacks have turned to the church as the channel which is not continually blocked by the white government. And black power has come to the churches.

"Black consciousness and white consciousness are facts," says one black minister from Soweto, the black township on the fringe of Johannesburg where rioting began in June. "There may or may not be Christ consciousness in one or the other."

A meeting of all black ministers in South Africa called for Aug. 27 and 28 is likely to be the beginning of a united black church.

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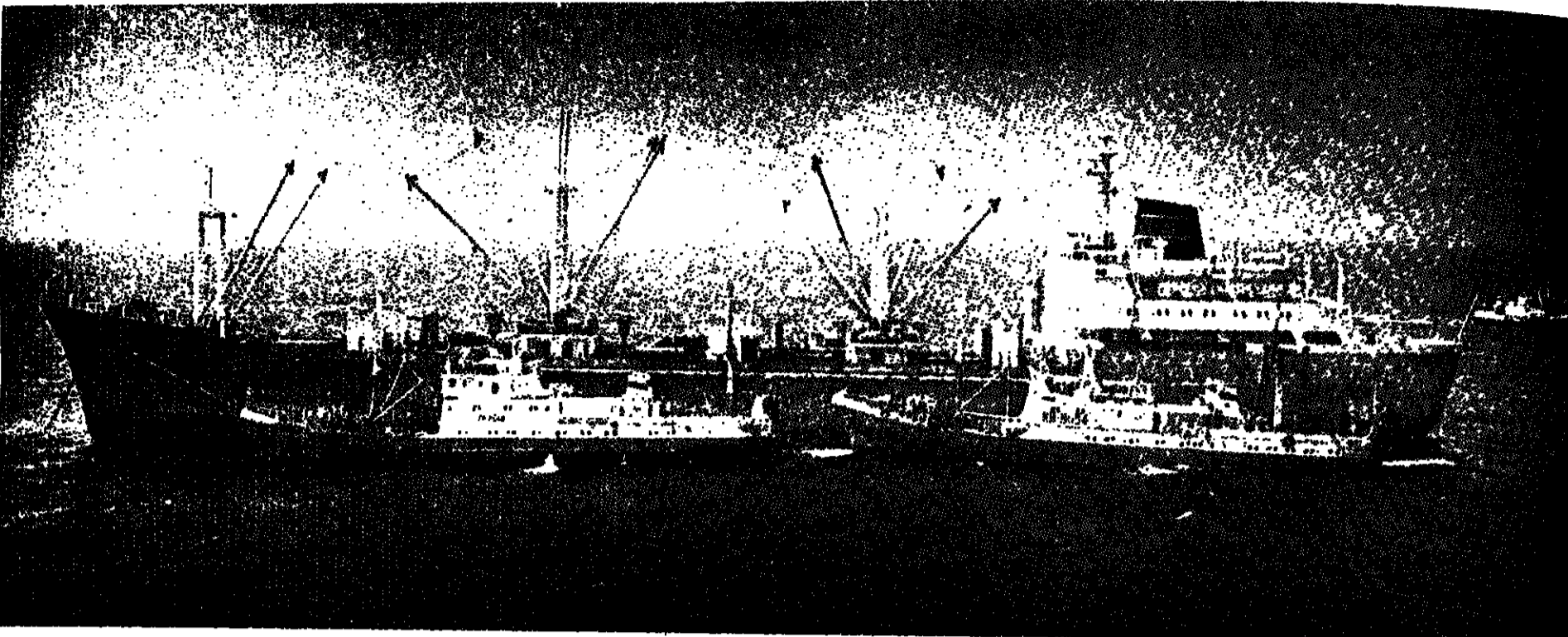
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# Soviet Union



A Soviet factory ship operates off the coast of New England: The Soviets have gone on record that such fishing ships serve naval purposes

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

## Trawlers add to Moscow's naval might

### Russian Navy runs fishing fleet

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union has gone on record that its far-ranging fishing fleet is, indeed, under Navy supervision.

The West has long suspected that Soviet fishing vessels served naval purposes. Confirmation came during the Soviet observation of Navy Day in mid-July.

Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov, the Navy's commander in chief, stated in an interview with Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, on July 25, that "maritime transportation, fishing, and scientific research on the sea are part of the Soviet Union's naval might."

It was the first time that the Soviet Union had acknowledged that those apparently peaceful activities of the world's largest and most modern fishing fleet are under Admiral Gorshkov's jurisdiction.

Admiral Gorshkov also proclaimed that "Our fleet has scaled new heights in improving the material and technical foundations of armed strength at sea... enhancing our state's naval might still further."

In his recent book, "The State's Sea Power," Admiral Gorshkov highlighted the Navy as an implement of "world socialism." He cited "the ability of the Soviet state to make effective use

of the world ocean in the defense of socialism against imperialist aggression."

Rejuvenation of the officers' corps also was stressed by Admiral Gorshkov in the Pravda interview. "People born since the Great Patriotic War [World War II] now are commanding our warships," he said.

All the major Navy Day speakers emphasized "the nonaggressive nature" of the Navy. But Admiral V. V. Mikheylin, deputy commander in chief, at the same time mentioned the growing importance of nuclear submarines and missile-carrying naval aircraft. "Nuclear ballistic missiles and homing torpedoes are the embodiment of bold, creative thought and the pride of our native shipbuilding," he said.

In Krasnaya Zvezda, the daily of the Defense Ministry, Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, wrote, "The potential of our [four] fleets has increased many times over."

Adm. Vadim M. Grishanov, chief political officer of the Navy, also spoke glowingly of the "superior missile-carrying maritime aviation."

"The motherland - a great continental and maritime power - needs a powerful fleet," he said. "The length of our sea borders exceeds 24,000 miles."

## Ships build links with French owned N. Atlantic islands

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

As Soviet fishing expands in the North Atlantic, the Soviets are cultivating relations with the small French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Soviet vessels take in fresh water there - the only supply they buy. And Soviet passenger ships provide the only direct commercial service between Montreal and St. Pierre for tourists.

Sixteen years ago the Varna, a small Russian passenger vessel, began to call once a week during the summer. Now two of the Soviet Union's finest passenger ships, the German-built Alexander Pushkin and the English-built Odesa, each come to St. Pierre once a week.

Their 400 to 500 passengers are mainly Quebecois, French-speaking Canadians. They come on land for a day of sight-seeing and return to their ships at 4 or 6 p.m.

The fare from Montreal to St. Pierre ranges from \$270 to \$425, depending on the deck. It is a little higher on the fully air-conditioned Odesa. According to passengers, food and service on the Odesa are "impeccable."

St. Pierre, the smaller but more populous of the islands, has a good harbor, which in the days of sailing ships had a large and fairly



deep lagoon - l'Etang Boulot. But a dam, which carries the coastal highway, now separates the lagoon from the open sea. Reopening the lagoon's connection with the sea is being studied. It could serve as an ideal hiding place and storm shelter for submarines.

Moscow's friendly relations with France assure Soviet vessels a measure of hospitality. Yet, in contrast to Polish fishermen, Soviet crews have no contact with the population. Whereas friendly Polish seamen often roam the narrow streets individually with their suitcases offering cotton towels and woolen shirts for sale to gain a little hard currency, the Soviets are seen on land only in compact groups "one watching the other," as St. Pierre fishermen put it. The Russians point their binocular cameras at every installation of possible strategic interest.

Each July 14, Bastille Day, the French national holiday, a Soviet football team from one of the large passenger vessels comes on land to compete with the local team. The officer managing the Russian players knows a little French. Otherwise there is no personal interchange whatsoever. Watching this year's contest one got the impression that the Russians were instructed to give the St. Pierreans a hard opening.

St. Pierre has long been a trusting ground for deep-sea fishermen from all over the world - Spaniards, Koreans, Japanese, and many others can be met frequently.

Only the Russians keep out of sight. Their trawlers lie at anchor at a distance from the docks, and the few indispensable connections are made by lighter.

The islands, which recently have been given the status of a departement de France (Département Français de l'Atlantique Nord) are served once a month by a French cargo vessel and once a week by the Ile St. Pierre, which plies between St. Pierre and Sydney, Nova Scotia, an 18-hour journey. The same ship calls on the much larger but sparsely inhabited island of Miquelon once a week.

## Latvian minister describes plight of clergymen

By Richard M. Harty  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Some 100 Baptist clergymen are imprisoned in the Soviet Union - many subjected to hard labor, says Latvian Pastor Janis Smits, who is now in the United States.

At the same time concern in the West for Soviet dissidents has brought about tangible results for the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union, the Baptist minister stated in an interview here.

Mr. Smits speaks calmly but deliberately of his years of harassment by Soviet officials in his homeland of Latvia, which was annexed by the Soviets in 1940 along with Estonia and Lithuania. He was denied permission to serve as a pastor and could no longer adequately support his family. Twelve applications for a visa to go to the West were refused.

Finally, he was allowed to leave his native land. He had no publicity for his case in the West.

Smits was denied his military passport and barred from each of these activities. "There is a great shortage of Bibles and other religious literature, with some churches possessing only a single copy for their entire congregations. Bibles printed legally in the U.S.S.R. for sale to parishes - a process supervised by Soviet officials - are extremely scarce and, finally, ending up being sent to the West for propaganda purposes. This also is the case with the new Orthodox Russian Bible translation."

Broadcasts of Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe are providing virtually the best source of world news for Latvians, says Mr. Smits. And Bible readings by these stations make possible an exposure to the Scriptures which is largely unavailable otherwise for many who do not own Bibles.

However, the policy of denial has taken a noticeable toll on the effectiveness of such broadcasts, according to the Latvian minister. "The Soviet Government actively seizes churchgoers, seeks collaborators among church leaders and those of weaker faith, and makes masked efforts to compromise religious leaders into positions from which they can often not be ousted."

It is considered a crime for a clergyman to preach in a house of prayer, offering, or church, which he is forbidden to get permission to do. The church for those imprisoned in the Soviet Union or to encourage youth under 18 to take an active role in church work - such as religious education or singing in a choir. Mr.



WEST  
FORD  
30% very strong  
46% moderately strong  
21% not strong  
3% not sure

CARTER  
30% very strong  
48% moderately strong  
19% not strong  
3% not sure

MIDWEST  
FORD  
24% very strong  
58% moderately strong  
16% not strong  
2% not sure

CARTER  
39% very strong  
46% moderately strong  
15% not strong

## THE CARTER FORD GAP

A region-by-region breakdown  
(Percentages show intensity of support)



EAST  
FORD  
28% very strong  
41% moderately strong  
29% not strong  
2% not sure

CARTER  
44% very strong  
42% moderately strong  
13% not strong  
1% not sure

SOUTH  
FORD  
29% very strong  
52% moderately strong  
17% not strong  
2% not sure

CARTER  
56% very strong  
34% moderately strong  
9% not strong  
1% not sure

\*Figures based on Harris poll

## Pollsters tell Ford: look north

By John Dillon  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Missour... President Ford's best hope of cutting into Jimmy Carter's big presidential lead lies along a northern band of states that reaches all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Political polls find Mr. Carter's support quite soft among millions of voters in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the far West. But the Carter lead appears virtually unbeatable at this time in the South.

The poor outlook in the South probably helped steer Mr. Ford away from Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, who had been under serious consideration as a running mate. Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas will help the President in the vast Midwest farm belt, where Republican policies have drawn bitter criticism.

The new Ford-Dole team starts far behind in the polls. But those same polls offer genuine hope for the Republicans.

In the West, for example, less than a third of Mr. Carter's support is considered "strong," according to a sampling released by the Harris poll.

In the Midwest, more than 60 percent of the voters who say they are for Mr. Carter are considered "wavering," and in the East 56 percent are similarly soft in their support of the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Carter's own pollster, Pat Caddell, recently was reported saying his candidate appeared vulnerable in a number of Northeast states.

The probable Ford strategy for the fall seems apparent:

- Strive to lock up the President's own region, the Midwest.
- Hit Mr. Carter vigorously in the East, especially among Roman Catholic voters who appear to have serious concerns about Mr. Carter.
- Take advantage of what seems to be serious weakness in the Democratic campaign in the West where Mr. Carter has his worst ratings.

Mr. Carter has stated he would run a 50-state campaign that concedes nothing to the Republicans. But it is known his strategists see certain states as pivotal: "New South" states like Texas and Florida; border states like Maryland and Kentucky; industrial states like Indiana; big population states like New York and Pennsylvania.

In the West, for example, less than a third of Mr. Carter's support is considered "strong," according to a sampling released by the Harris poll.

If the Harris poll offered Mr. Ford hope, it also contained a sobering view of his own standing with the voters.

The poll was taken before the Republican convention, so it measured the President's strength before the hoopla and the publicity had rallied support behind his party. Even so, the news was grim.

Mr. Harris found only 23 percent of those supporting the President nationwide were firm. All the rest, 72 percent, are considered vulnerable.

In the Midwest, his home region, support was even thinner - with a bare 24 percent "strongly" for Mr. Ford. Some 76 percent of his supporters are considered "wavering."

The President's best standing was in the West, where 30 percent of his support was strong.

Among religious groups, Mr. Ford runs best among Protestants, but still loses there to Mr. Carter 37 to 58 percent. Among Roman Catholics, Mr. Ford loses 31 to 57, and among Jewish voters, 23 to 72.

But two of every three Roman Catholic voters who support Mr. Carter do so without enthusiasm. This appears to offer Mr. Ford a good target.

## Rose is a rose but not yet the U.S. national flower

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Carter likes the rose. Gerald Ford chooses the rose. One million Americans voted for the noble rose.

Yet, America's national flower is not a rose - there is no official flower.

The U.S. - unlike every other major nation - is a country without a bloom to its name.

But a campaign to choose a floral emblem has sprouted in Congress, and the nation's flower shops in 1976.

The garden gloves are off as various flower backers blossom.

So far, the rose has a commanding public preference lead, but a strong daisy coalition has taken root and a sizeable apple-blossom

cluster is hanging in there, too.

However, 3 million Americans just finished voting in a bicentennial flower election, and the results - tallied by 14,000 shops in the Florists' Transworld Delivery network (FTD) - show the rose a three-to-one favorite over its leading contender, the daisy.

FTD president Don Flowers says presidential contender Jimmy Carter cast a vote for the rose in Flaming, Georgia. "I don't see peanuts on the ballot," quipped Mr. Carter.

FTD's list of choices are, in alphabetical order: apple blossom, azalea, begonia, black-eyed Susan, carnation, chrysanthemum, corn lily, daffodil, daisy, dogwood, geranium, gladiolus, lilac, lily, magnolia, marigold, mountain laurel, orchid, pansy, peony, poppy, rhododendron, rose, snapdragon, tulip, and zinnia.

Here are the unofficial results of the nationwide poll: rose, 39 percent; daisy, 18 percent; carnation, 10 percent; dogwood, 7 percent; apple blossom, 5 percent; mountain laurel, 4.5 percent.

All other scores wilted in comparison. Of course, write-ins were popular: gardenia, bird of paradise, skunk cabbage, violet, ragweed, and marijuana.

The dandelion, although most prevalent of blooms, failed to cut it with Americans.

In September, FTD's official results will be presented to Congress where four bills already are in the House and two are in the Senate. Past drives to select a national flower have failed. A national flower could be used in ceremonial bouquets or it could serve as an emblem on money, stamps, flags, and stationery, say FTD officials.



# United States

## Why Dole choice gives Ford a tactical boost

Needing to play catch-up ball, President aims at Midwest

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Missouri... President Ford now has visible momentum - and it seems bound to lift his prospects for closing the gap with Democrat Jimmy Carter.

And Mr. Ford also comes away from this town on the edge of the Great Plains with a running mate who is a hard-working, hard-hitting campaigner and who should help the President in the race to catch up with the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Sen. Robert J. Dole is known as a thorough, professional politician, completely loyal to his party. He is sufficiently conservative to be acceptable to most Reaganites. And he is viewed as sufficiently flexible in dealing with issues to be acceptable to most party moderates.

Mr. Dole's "philosophy and mine coincide almost identically," Mr. Ford said in introducing his choice of running mate. More than anything else, Mr. Dole, a Kansan, will help Mr. Ford where the primaries have shown he has troubles with the voters - in the agricultural belt of the Midwest.

The President comes out of this bruising nomination battle looking stronger.

For this he can thank Ronald Reagan, who almost beat Mr. Ford and who, in the end, helped Mr. Ford by providing a stage on which America's millions could witness their President emerging a victor.

But the President also comes away scared by the highly effective Reagan challenge.

His effectiveness and strength as a leader were put into question by Mr. Reagan's many primary victories, most of them coming in the later stages during the 30-primary period that extended from February into June.

Insofar as Mr. Reagan made Mr. Ford appear to be a loser, he cut into the President's credibility as President. This was reflected in the polls which showed Mr. Carter first behind Mr. Ford, then getting out in front, and then lengthening his lead to about 2 to 1.

Further, Mr. Reagan moved the President to the right ideologically - causing him to shape harder lines on both foreign and domestic policy.

This is reflected in the platform, where the President accepted just about everything Mr. Reagan wanted.

But it may well handicap Mr. Ford now as he seeks to win over those independents and Democrats who might be wooed by a GOP moderate, but not by a GOP conservative whose position bears much of the Reagan brand.

But the convention was a huge qualified success for the President as he turns now to the task of cutting away at the Carter lead.

The U.S. public was fascinated by the goings-on here.

The tide of battle held the viewers' interest, keeping them at their TV sets even through some of the dull speeches.

This, it was clear that the Republicans beat the Democrats in the convention battle for viewers.

And this was the sort of public-relations scoop the Republicans needed to lift their morale as they move now into the uphill struggle against the Democrats in key elections this November - the governors and congressional races as well as the presidential contest.

Further, there seemed to be ample evidence here that the party was coming together (some of the Reaganites a little reluctantly, of course) behind the Ford-Dole team.

Again and again, top Reagan people, when interviewed, are saying (a) that while they preferred Mr. Reagan, they really have nothing against the President, and (b) that they will back Mr. Ford because their principal concern is that Jimmy Carter be denied the presidency.

## arts

### At last

If you've seen *Crimes of the Heart*, you'll find it doubly satisfying to see a man's feisty pet grandmother struggle as much as he does.

It is a demand that the picture whose of into meaningless Miss Trueman surprise, however achieved star at stress has been ends. She is a performer who dominates the stage, their prize the awarding career "I never do Trueman conflict between interleague who restaurant. "the sense of business of be star."

A couple of edged close to she played the called "Yust, which at the Cannes went wrong, know what tributed beyond its whereabout of Cannes, with Trueman's sh Since then speaking role of shooting her support actresses, "The older people be a staple, such as TV opportunity."

"It gets a continues, limited. But my theater, them. They couldn't get that kind of It is type energy on the TV. Oats, and working "you have one-minute in a very and give I had to make the, a reporter To Mr. Miller."

For several anxious minutes, the prisoner wearing a curly white wig and red coat — stood waiting for the verdict.

Other Arab countries boosting their oil sales to the United States include Libya, Algeria, and the United Arab Emirates. Among non-Arab nations, Nigeria and Indonesia also increased their sales.

"The only fast way to reduce American dependence on oil is to reduce consumption," said an expert, "to reduce consumption."

Meanwhile, the United States is committed to maintain Israel's integrity and sovereignty. Can Washington satisfy Israel and the Arabs at the same time?

Yes, says Joseph J. Sisco, long a top American diplomatic troubleshooter in the Middle East. But, he says, crucial to success "is a strong U.S. negotiating posture in 1977."

United States policy in the Middle East now is virtually at a standstill, awaiting inauguration of the next American president. Meanwhile, the Lebanese tragedy threatens to involve Israel, possibly triggering new tensions between the U.S. and Arab governments.

During the Lebanese crisis, notes Dr. Sisco, "each Arab state has acted in its own national interests, not in the interests of the Palestinians. Thus, when [U.S. Middle East] negotiations began again in 1977, we can expect each Arab state to keep on acting in its own interests."

As matters now stand Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Persian Gulf sheikdoms, Egypt, and Jordan — each for its own reasons — perceive their interests coinciding generally with those of the United States.

Saudi Arabia and other oil exporters of the Persian Gulf want stable markets for their crude. The Saudis depend upon the United States to help modernize and diversify both their armed forces and economy.

This background, as experts see it, provides hope that United States diplomacy can strengthen American ties with the Arabs, without alienating the Israelis.

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## United States

### Can U.S. foreign policy and Arab oil mix?

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Latest figures on U.S. imports of Arab oil — 44 percent of all foreign crude brought in during the first half of 1976 — point up the critical nature of Middle East diplomacy awaiting the next president.

"As long as our imports keep going up," said an expert of the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "there is no chance for our dependence on Arab oil to go down."

Already that dependence is so great that another Arab embargo could be "literally catastrophic," says U.S. Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson.

Jimmy Carter, Democratic presidential nominee, cites the "extreme importance of [energy] conservation," if United States vulnerability to Arab supplies is not to increase.

Sales of Saudi Arabian crude to the United States almost doubled in the past year and now total 1.1 million barrels daily. This makes King Khalid's desert kingdom the No. 1 oil supplier to Americans, outdistancing Venezuela and Canada, whose oil exports are declining.

Other Arab countries boosting their oil sales to the United States include Libya, Algeria, and the United Arab Emirates. Among non-Arab nations, Nigeria and Indonesia also increased their sales.

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## A drug addicts' fight for federal funds

By Louise Sweeney  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — She was a former heroin addict, and she had never testified anywhere before — let alone before the House Ways and Means oversight committee in a vast, echoing, marble-pillared hearing room.

The frail woman in a blue-striped smock hunched over the microphone as she described a year of anguish battling in Social Security Administration bureaucracy for disability funds Congress has approved, but red tape withheld.

Mrs. Koni Hoffman talked in a fast, nervous voice about how she applied over a year ago for supplemental security income (SSI) disability funds. The funds are provided under a section of the Social Security Act, which affords payments to alcoholics and drug addicts who are unable to work — supporting them while they receive treatment for their addiction.

Mrs. Hoffman — a former heroin addict under treatment at the Methadone Maintenance Institute in Chicago — is 5 feet 8 inches tall; she weighed only 70 pounds when she applied for disability payments 14 months ago.

Despite her treatment for addiction and three prolonged hospitalizations for malnutrition (eventually diagnosed as a serious illness) she has yet to receive a single SSI payment, she told the committee. And there is no indication at this writing that she ever will.

She says she is badly in debt and is selling her possessions, and borrowing from friends because of her extensive medical bills and inability to work. She currently lives on a welfare check of \$104.80 a month, and describes how:

"My rent is \$95 a month, which leaves me \$9.80 for food for the month."

Mrs. Hoffman's case shows how an abstract law affects a "real" human being, they explain.

She was brought as a witness by the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) and the Methadone Maintenance Institute. Citing her case as a classic example, Dr. Jordan Scher, NCDA's Executive Director, said: "A great number of other horror stories could be provided as examples of the remarkably limited understanding of those who make disability judgments for the Social Security Administration."

In December, 1973, just before SSI replaced state programs, there were 40,000 drug and alcohol addicts on state rolls. As of May, 1976, there were only 12,228 "certified" addicts and

alcoholics on the SSI rolls, a drop of more than two-thirds. Only 1,200 of these have been added since January, 1974.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D) of Ohio, chairman of the oversight committee, said he held the hearing at which Mrs. Hoffman testified because of the need for Congress to undertake a major overhaul of the SSI alcoholic and drug addict provision.

He calls the SSI addiction program "a shambles," and says it is near "total failure." The problem's source, he believes, is that Social Security "in its eagerness to reduce . . . administrative difficulty, has gone out of its way to avoid providing SSI maintenance to identifiable addicts and alcoholics."

He says Social Security "has chosen to interpret the law narrowly, in effect declaring that alcohol and drug addiction in and of themselves will not qualify a person for SSI" — another apparently disabling condition must be present.

Mrs. Hoffman's problem appears to stem from the narrow interpretation of the language of the Social Security Act which states that a person shall be considered disabled only if he has a mental or physical impairment which makes it impossible for him to work and it is expected to last for more than a year or be terminal.

West Point cheating scandal — now implicating up to 200 members of the U.S. Military Academy's junior class — is putting Congress and the Army on a collision course.

In the absence of what many congressmen see as the only proper Pentagon response to the scandal — an outside "blue ribbon" investigation — a full-scale House probe is expected soon.

Some lawmakers are disturbed by what they see as parallels between the slowness of the Army to resolve the West Point controversy and other problems of Army leadership. They cite zigzagging on development of a new battle tank with the Army finally opting for a "hybrid" tank despite strong congressional sympathies for an "all U.S." tank.

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The letter clearly underscores the widening congressional interest — and deep concern — over West Point. At first, only a handful of lawmakers, mainly members of Senate and House military committees, were directly in-

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# arts/

## At last

By Da

If you've seen Chir... The Gullaw... doubtless been in... man's feisty perfor... grandeur struggling... as much bravery as... who helps her.

It is a demanding... sives it by the h... mission with her... comes one of the r... picture whose othe... into meaningless vi...

Miss Truman's... surprise, however... achieved star statu... dress has been ga... esides. She is repr... performers who n... dom, their primar... ents the base for... warding career.

"I never dream... Truman confess... between interru... leagues who spott... restaurant. "I wa... the sense of being... do awfully well... business of being... star..."

A couple of ye... edged close to st... She played the l... edly called "Hon... Yust, which was... at the Cannes F... went wrong -... know what - a... tributed beyond... its whereabouts... of Cannes, whe... Truman's shof... Since then s... speaking role i... of shooting for... her supporting... actress. "Then... older people, l... be a staple. S... such as TV a... opportunities.

"It gets not... continues, "b... limited. But... my theater... them. Then... couldn't get... that kind of w... It is typical... energy and... the TV cor... On's, and IBI... winding her... "You have to... one-minute... in a very b... and give a... I had very... make the b... a repertory... To Miss... matter wh... factor..."

China: 'no' to East-West wedding

By Ross H. Munro  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1976 The Globe and Mail.

The romance of a young Australian woman and a Chinese man has been cut short by Chinese officials, who have separated the couple and forbidden them to marry.

Susan Day, an Australian English teacher in her mid-30s, made an appeal through visiting Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to Premier Hua Kuo-feng this June for permission to marry the man and live with him in China.

For the marriage, and the young man, who was an official at the Shan Foreign Languages Institute, has been transferred to another institution away from the city of Shan.

Miss Day's story was publicized by a Hong Kong magazine Aug. 20. She has not seen her friend since he was removed from the institute earlier this year.

Miss Day went to Shan in central China in April, 1976, with a two-year contract to teach English at the Foreign Languages Institute.

Chinese authorities told her there is no general regulation forbidding Chinese citizens to marry foreigners but, in this case, a special regulation applies. It is believed, although this could not be confirmed, that the Chinese said the young man could not marry a foreigner because his father is a member of the People's Liberation Army.

This is the first case, foreigners in Peking could recall of a Chinese citizen and a for-

These... want... very... and... claims... into... hungry

# Asia

## Why N. Koreans reacted violently to tree pruning

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

At the core of the flareup over the killing of two U.S. Army officers by North Koreans at Panmunjom are these three facts:

- The determination of the aging North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to get United Nations action at this year's General Assembly (opening next month) toward U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and the reunification of the two Koreas under him or on his terms.
- The need for the U.S. to be seen to be standing firm whenever challenged on the frontier between North and South Korea, one of the two highly sensitive spots of confrontation remaining from the cold war. (The other spot is Berlin, where agreements between the superpowers have kept the situation under better control in recent years than has the 1953 armistice agreement in Korea.)
- The cynical may suggest U.S. presidential politics is playing a part in the U.S. response to the Panmunjom incident. Perhaps these politics are not completely absent from current considerations. But it should be recalled that then U.S. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said last year: "If North Korea precipitated a crisis in South Korea, the U.S. would take more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war. Action must be more vigorous at the outset."

• The fact (and shared) reluctance of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China to let any trouble in Korea escalate into superpower confrontation - which serves in the end to make major hostilities unlikely. (Nor does the U.S. want Japan picked in.)

Back in the late 1940s, there was much talk of President Kim's determination to see Korea reunified under him - even if by force. It was suggested - by his 60th birthday in 1972. Since he did not manage that, he has been pushing hard ever since to get the UN to help him in the same direction. His next major effort will be at the upcoming General Assembly in New York. And in preparation for this, his Prime Minister, Pak Sung Chul, was hard at work at the nonaligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, wading the gathering. The incident at Panmunjom - coinciding with the Colombo meeting - was a useful backdrop for his lobbying.

This was the first nonaligned summit North Korea had attended since its admission to full membership of the group last year. And both President Kim and Premier Pak know full well the nonaligned constitute more than half the membership of today's UN, and are therefore worth courting.

In the end, the conference adopted a resolution blaming the U.S. for the increased tension in Korea. The North Koreans probably had hoped for a much stronger anti-U.S. declaration. The Monitor's staff correspondent in Moscow, David Willis, says it is thought there that President Kim stayed away from Colombo because he had discovered the conference was unlikely to give him all he wanted.

But the UN General Assembly is still to come. The reunification of the two Vietnams and their application for a single UN seat are an incentive to President Kim to achieve something for himself. And he may think he has working for him the widespread criticism (even within the U.S.) of his South Korean rival, President Park Chung Hee, for the latter's authoritarianism.

Already at the beginning of this month, 24 communist and "third world" UN members asked for inscription on this year's General Assembly agenda of an item asking, among other things, the reunification of Korea be speeded up, the UN military command be dissolved, and all foreign troops be withdrawn from there.

On Aug. 20 the U.S. and 18 other countries countered with an item for the agenda calling for constructive dialogue and negotiation to bring about reunification.

President Kim's first aim is to remove from the U.S. military presence in South Korea the certificate of respectability it continues to enjoy from its official designation as a UN command (made possible in 1951 when the Soviet Union abstained from voting on the UN Security Council and so was not present to veto the move). Once that is removed, the North Koreans hope it will be easier to get the Americans out.

The U.S. is ready to give up the UN label in Korea, provided North Korea and the Chinese "volunteers" who signed the armistice in 1953 undertake in advance to continue to respect the armistice. The U.S. is also willing to discuss moves toward a political settlement provided the participants are the U.S., China, and the two Koreas.



The Christian Science Monitor

'I cannot tell a lie... the tree needed pruning'

## Corruption and racial justice stand trial in Malaysia

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

In the present rainless monsoon season one of the most dramatic events in Malaysia since independence in 1967 is unfolding in the capital of Kuala Lumpur.

It is the trial on corruption charges of Dato Harun Idris, a man who only a year ago was chief minister of Malaysia's wealthiest state, Selangor, and head of the powerful and vocal youth section of Malaysia's ruling party, the United Malay National Organization (UMNO).

First charged in late 1976, Dato Harun has been stripped of his powers. He and two Malay associates are accused of misusing some \$2.8 million.

The three men face a maximum sentence of seven years each. Most observers here feel that Dato Harun will be found guilty but will receive a reduced sentence.

The trial, covered in full in Malaysia's leading newspapers, has both a historic and a symbolic importance. For Dato Harun was both a prominent politician and a member of the Malay ethnic majority. The Malaysian public is watching the proceedings with intense interest.

Dato Harun is the first major political figure to be indicted on bribery and corruption charges here since Malaysia achieved its independence in 1957.

It was the second of those ministers, Tun Abdul Razak, who decided to bring charges against Dato Harun. Tun Razak wanted both to remove a strong rival and to leave the party and his work in a strong position.

With Tun Razak's passing in January, many expected his successor, Dato Hussein Onn, to bring the charges.

But Dato Onn pushed the charges through calmly without a determined effort by the youth wing of the UMNO to reinstate Dato Harun to the party. That attempt was made at showing that no person is above the law.

If the sight of one of Malaysia's most powerful former politicians being charged in court underlined the present Malaysian Government's determination to fight corruption, it also indicated an emphasis on national development above ethnic privileges.

Dato Harun Idris is a Malay, the racial ethnic majority that is striving to gain equal economic footing with the Chinese minority, which currently dominates the country's economy.

Although Malaysia is a multiracial society and these two communities, as well as a sizable Indian population, live and work together, the ethnic mix has sometimes led to violent and bitter clashes. And ethnic tensions are never far from the surface.

Since 1970 Malaysia has followed a deliberate policy of opening up the economy to Malays. This has caused resentment and suspicion. Both were accentuated when Mahathir Mohamed, a well-known Malay nationalist, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in 1976.

But the firm policies of Prime Minister Hussein Onn and his handling of the racial and ethnic problems as well as Mr. Mahathir's own conciliatory approach have allayed many fears.

With the recent publication of Malaysia's third development plan (for 1976-80) emphasizing the goals of social justice and of equality for all, the trial was not just the Malays' ethnic tensions and the fears of the Chinese and Indian minorities have been diffused somewhat.

The unprecedented public trial of a major Malay politician on corruption charges departs years from the Malay tradition of compromise. It shows that Dato Hussein Onn is putting every one on notice that the country's primary goal is national development and that no ethnic discrimination will be allowed to halt that.

The Malaysians of all races are watching the trial with a certain awe. If Dato Harun and his associates are found guilty, as expected, the Malaysian Government will be showing both its own people and foreign investors that national development has top priority.

Even if Dato Harun is found not guilty, the government will have gained, for it clearly is showing that no person is above the law.

## Sri Lanka conference:

# Nonaligned nations catch the ear of the big powers

By David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

A scorecard on how well the Soviet Union, China and the United States fared in the competition for influence at the 88-nation nonaligned summit conference in Sri Lanka reads this way, as seen by the Soviet press:

- The Soviet Union: Did less well than expected. Some satisfaction but some setbacks.
- China: Better than expected - well enough to upset Moscow.
- The United States: A holding action - not as bad as it might have done.

Judging by the tone and content of Soviet reporting of the fifth nonaligned conference, Western analysts here see evidence that Soviet apprehension of Chinese influence deepened somewhat.

Symbolically, the huge gathering took place in a showy concrete and glass hall built for Sri Lanka by the Chinese. Also perhaps symbolically, the building's scale and impact outweighs a prompt Soviet counter-gift: a large statue of Sri Lanka's former prime minister, Solomon Bandaranaike, which stands near the hall.

The Soviets undoubtedly took comfort from speech after speech opposing colonialism and imperialism. Yet Soviet press coverage remained mostly bland, and at times downright edgy. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda Aug. 19 noted that some speeches contained strange and even false notes and applied the same assessments to the policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. Efforts were made, Pravda said, to distract delegates with false theses about the hegemonism of the super powers.

This is seen here as a clear reference to the call by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike for the great powers (and thus not just the U.S.) to withdraw their navies and military presence from the Indian Ocean.

It also is regarded as a jab at the Chinese line that Moscow and Washington are both seeking to dominate the nonaligned movement whereas, Peking asserts, China is a true member of the third world.

### Soviet fleet active

The Soviets had hoped to confine references to the Indian Ocean to criticism of the U.S. alone. The Soviet fleet has been increasingly active in the ocean of late.

Moscow also pointedly failed to report the passage in the speech of North Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong which indicated a desire for normal diplomatic relations with Washington as well as economic aid.

The Soviets reported favorably the conference's generally anti-colonial final statement, the call to apply détente to the support for a world disarmament conference, and support for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. It could only have been pleased at the decision to hold the next nonaligned conference in Cuba in 1979.

Western observers see Moscow evidently displeased at the failure of the conference to name publicly the U.S. as the enemy of the Indian Ocean, or as the power which should withdraw forces from South Korea.

As for the U.S., observers say it took much criticism but avoided being named specifically on Korea and the Indian Ocean, avoided an explicit call for Israel to be ejected from the United Nations, and has no quarrel with many of the economic plans called for.

### Bank proposed

Monitor contributor A. B. Mendis reports from Colombo, Sri Lanka:

One of the main economic proposals approved by the non-aligned summit was the establishment of an apex commercial bank for the third world. Conference observers say the availability of financial backing from the oil-rich countries will make the project feasible.

The first step toward implementing the proposal, which

emanated from Sri Lanka, Premier Mrs. Bandaranaike, will be a meeting of representatives of finance ministers and central bank chiefs of the nonaligned countries.

This conference, officials of the nonaligned secretariat said, would consider the broad outlines of policy for the bank and initiate diplomatic negotiations on its financing.

Establishment of the bank would open up vast investment possibilities for Arab financiers and development possibilities for the emerging countries of the Afro-Asian region, conference observers said. They pointed to the untapped forestry, mineral, and food resources of Africa and Latin America, to tourism potential in the Asian countries, and to the prospects of building up a merchant shipping fleet for the Afro-Asian region.

The bank, together with the proposed "third world" producers associations, also would pave the way for an Afro-Asian common market. The aim of the producers' associations would be to fix fair prices for such Afro-Asian produce as tea, rubber, coconuts, copper, tin, bauxite, timber and timber products, and fisheries.

In the political sphere France reacted swiftly to the summit resolution calling on oil-producing members to embargo oil deliveries to France in retaliation for the sale of French weapons and a nuclear reactor to South Africa.

### French response

Before the nonaligned leaders had left Colombo, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues in a statement distributed by Reuters said:

"France's policy toward South Africa is without ambiguity. France condemns unreservedly the policy of apartheid, and is devoting all its efforts to ensure that the principle of racial equality is accepted in southern Africa. The sales of arms to South Africa, which only concerned equipment destined for external defense, have been stopped.

"The recent contract for the supply of nuclear power stations cannot, as has been widely explained, serve to increase South Africa's military potential. Its application remains in any case subject to the putting into effect of the strictest of international controls. In these conditions it appears difficult to imagine that the oil-producing states could give effect to a recommendation that is so without justification and so manifestly in opposition to the actions undertaken, largely at France's initiative, aimed at introducing more equity into international political and economic relations."

Conference observers paid tribute to the statesmanlike attitude of Mrs. Bandaranaike, who hosted the summit and who thus automatically becomes current leader of the nonaligned movement.

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## Greenland well: offshore and dry

By Reuter

Copenhagen

The first test well in the search for oil off the west coast of Greenland, completed early in August, has been found to be dry and has been abandoned.

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## arts/

### At last

By Ha

If you've seen "The Outlaw" you'll undoubtedly be in for a feast of grandeur and struggle as much as any other picture of the past.

It is a demanding performance by the actor, who has to play a man who is not only a picture of the past but also a picture of the present.

Mr. Trueman's performance is a masterpiece of acting. He plays a man who is not only a picture of the past but also a picture of the present.

"I never dream," Trueman confesses between interludes of his performance, "of being a star. I just want to be a good actor."

A couple of years ago, he played a man who was a picture of the past. He played a man who was a picture of the past.

He played a man who was a picture of the past. He played a man who was a picture of the past. He played a man who was a picture of the past.

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From page 1

## ★'Mind that dripping tap'

therefore there is no consensus on what steps must be taken.

Furthermore, any steps that are taken to increase water supplies will cost money. At a time of great financial stringency, when local authorities are having to cut back program after program because of a lack of funds, the central government will have to give a clear lead as to what is or is not authorized.

The situation varies widely from area to area. In southwestern England, firefighters are exhausted after having had to battle repeated forest conflagrations brought about by the under-dry condition of vegetation.

In south Wales, where the shortage of water is most acute, householders are already restricted to seven hours of water a day. In some

households with working wives, there could be problems about getting water receptacles filled during the hours from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. that the water flows.

In his first statement after being appointed Coordinator of Water Supplies, Mr. Howell said the public had so far cut water consumption by 20 percent but that "this is still not enough."

A 50 percent cut is required.

"The flowers are going to have to wilt, the cars are going to have to remain dirty," Mr. Howell emphasized. "Water used for bathing is also going to have to be used for flushing toilets. . . . That dripping tap that you have been meaning to fix for so long must be mended within the next couple of days."

From page 1

## ★Trigger-happy frontiersmen

President was his swift reaction in the Mayaguez affair off the Cambodian coast. He couldn't lose on this one.

But perhaps Kim Il Sung will get a consolation prize out of it. While he found the Americans swift and firm in their reaction, he will also now have ammunition for the case he hopes to make in the United Nations that the Americans are "hostile" to him and should at the very least have the United Nations flag removed from over the American headquarters at Panmunjom.

The East Germans began to get trigger happy in advance of the 15th anniversary of the Berlin Wall. Aug. 13 was the anniversary day. A week before an East German border guard fired at and killed Benito Corghi, an Italian truck driver, who had forgotten his passport and was returning to the West German checkpoint to pick it up. It happened that Mr. Corghi was a devout member of the Italian Communist Party which promptly and heatedly protested. The East Germans apologized.

Earlier, on July 24, a West German holiday-maker, Willy Böhmer, was shot and wounded along the East German border. After they had killed Mr. Corghi they returned Mr. Bubbers to West German authorities.

On Aug. 13 East German border police at the West Berlin checkpoint of Marienborn turned back 10 to 15 buses of West Germans who were going to West Berlin to demonstrate along the wall, against the wall.

The turning back of the buses seemed to be

a violation of the terms of the 1971 agreement between East and West Germany. The Christian Democrats immediately seized upon it as political ammunition against the Social Democrats who were in office when the agreement was negotiated and signed.

There will be West German elections in October. One angle of speculation in Germany is that the East Germans hope for a Christian Democratic (right-wing) victory which they would then use as an excuse to repudiate those features of the 1971 agreement which they regard as unfavorable to them.

The "German question" has also been raised over the matter of elections to the prospective new Parliament of Western Europe. The West Germans want West Berliners to take part in the voting. The East Germans and Soviets, of course, object since they deny that West Berliners are West Germans with all the rights of West Germans.

It seems unlikely that trouble either along Korean or German frontiers foretells any major challenges to these frontiers. But those from whom the world's peace is at stake are undoubtedly deeply envious of the North Vietnamese who did win their civil war. Is he to fail when his North Vietnamese peers succeeded? He is 65 years old and has been in office for 30 years. His lifelong ambition is probably to do as well for his cause as Ho Chi Minh did. Mr. Kim does not really have a chance. But does he know that?

From page 1

## ★Soviet lorries roll westward

Japan is another client. Japanese goods are shipped to the Soviet port of Nakhodka. There they are transferred to the Trans-Siberian railroad, which carries them to Brest-Litovsk, where the Soviets have a large freight-containers station. Trucks take the containers to their final destinations in the West.

Transit terminals also are located in Leningrad, Kiev, and other large cities.

Setting up this service was not simple. Soviet officials have to be sure of the ideological reliability of their personnel. Unlike merchant seamen who move in large groups when they are on shore and can keep an eye on each other, truckers drive alone or in pairs.

Even so, Soviet truckers driving in the West have to be skillful mechanics. They must take care of any breakdowns en route or coax a failing vehicle to a central truck repair shop in Brest-Litovsk or to a Soviet Army service station in East Germany. They are not allowed to call in foreign mechanics.

A driver who has a collision automatically loses his job and any premiums he may have earned.

Soviet truckers driving to the West make three journeys a month totalling 4,500 to 7,500 miles. They are paid 400 rubles a month (some \$528), which is far above the average Soviet wage.

Only Communist Party or Komsomol members may apply, and each prospective driver is warned by the KGB (secret police) not to talk with Westerners and not to give out his Soviet address.

A visa, always limited to one foreign tour of duty, is a privilege for which drivers are supposed to pay in kind with presents and gifts.

One of the first problems the Soviet trucking fleet encountered was defective vehicles. Trucks currently in use on the West European roads are specially ordered from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and West Germany. Less reliable rigs are used only for transit shipments within the Soviet bloc.

It is not that they are accustomed to bureaucracy at home and because permission to drive abroad is considered attractive. As one driver put it in a report in the Russian-language magazine, *Possev*, published in Frankfurt, West Germany: "Foreign transit drivers have new trucks with plenty of spare parts, they make much more money than they would at home, and they are paid partly in hard currency. They can move around abroad without being tied."

To keep hard-currency payments to a minimum, Sovtrans-Auto has made special arrangements with a number of foreign hotels whereby it guarantees to pick up the tab for Soviet drivers. This is "no Western-style expense account" — the drivers bring along Soviet canned food and packaged soups, which they prepare on small heaters in their quarters.

From page 1

## ★Christianity vs. racism

bringing together Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Dutch Reformed, and the 3,000 independent churches to counter apartheid.

Such unity will not come out of this meeting, but "eventually that is what they will have to do," said a white South African journalist covering the religious scene.

Black ministers are being pushed by youths who are threatening to burn down the churches if nothing is done to demand change from the government.

Other evidence of black leadership coming through churches is the virtual takeover by the black voice at last month's annual meeting of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

Because of the killings in Soweto the blacks had a ready-made platform. But, even more important, the ministers went beyond the current situation. They also were discussing the form of the future government in South Africa, according to well-informed church sources. The debate was over what kind of socialism a black government should follow.

Of most immediate concern, however, to Prime Minister Vorster is his own Dutch Reformed Church, the religious arm of the ruling Afrikaners (the whites of Dutch descent).

Mr. Vorster has agreed to talk Aug. 28 with the top officials of the International Reformed Church synod which met in Cape Town during the last two weeks. The synod, which represents 5 million Christians around the world and meets every four years, is asking that the South African government change its apartheid policies.

The synod has made the white South African Dutch Reformed Church squirm in its theological seat. But the head of the white church, J. D. Vorster, older brother of the Prime Minister, shows no signs of modifying his hitherto hard-line stance.

The elder Dr. Vorster's leadership has not had the respect of many important Afrikaners and therefore for authority have left him in power.

How to change that leadership quickly is seen by progressive church members of crucial importance.

In fact Dr. Vorster has been moved off-center by a younger group of ministers from Stellenbosch and Potchefstroom universities. He is no longer the power he once

was, according to a lay Afrikaner who has closely followed past church synods.

The fact that the church now is going to the government is in itself a sign of major movement within the thinking of Afrikaners. And since the government is unlikely to move without church approval, there are indications apartheid may be gradually diluted.

The white Dutch Reformed Church last week was most critically challenged by its daughter churches, the Indian, black, and the Colored (mixed race) churches — and the challenge of the latter was the most telling. Church leader Vorster was even pressured by the Colored church to ask the police to reveal details about three Colored theological students who had been arrested recently.

A growing number of Afrikaners dislike the white church leadership, according to Prof. Hendrick W. van der Merwe of Cape Town University. A survey he conducted of opinions among the elite of South Africa included interviews with 40 Dutch Reformed men. The survey showed that none of the respected Dr. Vorster and many even voiced "disgust" with his leadership.

When asked, almost all of the men said they admired Dr. Beyers Naude, the minister who in early 1960 denounced apartheid as un-Christian and was in turn denounced by the church.

Despite these widely held opinions there is in the church an overwhelming urge not to rock the boat, as well as a singular lack of women's voices.

By contrast, the Christian Institute, which was founded by Dr. Naude, is one of the very few places in South Africa where there is genuine contact between the races. There are Afrikaners on the board of the institute, and although the government has greatly circumscribed possible protest activities, it does not completely abolish an unquestionably Christian organization.

Thus the challenge of the churches must not be underestimated. As one white South African said, "the once heathen (the blacks) are now trying to convert the whites to Christianity."

And the whites are torn between their white nationalism and their Christianity. The result is countrywide mental and physical turmoil over trying to resolve the conflict.

## Harris Tweed: workers scorn 'progress'

By Edward Harrison  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Few British country gentlemen would be without at least one Harris Tweed suit or jacket. A particular type of tough woollen cloth, the tweed is made on the islands of the Outer Hebrides to the west of Scotland and is specially resilient to damp and windy British weather.

Its fame is not confined to the British Isles. For many years it has been an important export — and still is — although a recent slump in demand has cut production by half.

There is only one genuine Harris Tweed and to bear that name correctly and quality for the distinctive Orb trademark, the cloth must be made on the islands of Lewis and Harris. Moreover it must be woven in a home on a hand loom which produces single width cloth 29 inches wide.

The word tweed is in fact a mistake. It should be twill. The story, however, is told of a London clerk in 1826 who misread the Scottish spelling of the word "tweed" and ordered an assignment of tweed instead.

History and tradition mean a lot to the weavers and their families, even though history has not been all that kind to them. Most of the weavers are island crofters with small subsistence farms on which they grow vegetables for their own use and rough graze their hardy Hebridean sheep.

Weaving is their basic, and in many cases their only source of cash. It has never been a very profitable business and is even less so at the moment. First it has been hit by the world economic slump and second it has met increasing competition from manufacturers of synthetic fibers.

Third, Harris Tweed has been at a competitive disadvantage when compared with cheaper, factory-made tweeds from other parts of Britain and the world. But most significantly, Harris Tweed, as it is traditionally made in 29-inch widths, has become difficult to sell to computerized and metricated textile companies.



Scots weaver sticks to his father's — and his grandfather's — ways

So a scheme was devised to revive its flagging fortunes. The key word was "modernization" and it was proposed to bring the production of Harris Tweed into line with other tweeds. Power looms would be introduced and the standard width changed to make the cloth easier to handle at the next stage of manufacture. The tweed would then be cheaper to make and easier to sell.

This made good business sense, but there was one difficulty. The weavers would have to leave their homes and hand looms and work in factories, for a power loom would be far too expensive for one family to buy. In essence, the crofters would be exchanging their traditional independence for cash and stable employment.

The scheme had the support of the Transport and General Workers Union, the Harris

## financial

### Labour encourages private business

By Margaret Thoren  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

British industry should take heart. Work on the recent report of the National Economic Development Office has shown what cooperation can do.

Unions, management and government were drawn out of their back-room grumbling places to thrash out their grievances face to face. Then they had to state, in as few words as possible, what problems cause industry the greatest concern, and what can be done to put things right.

It is this new spirit of tripartite co-operation and the way in which specific problems have been isolated which make 'Industrial strategy: the first step' such an important document. After all, the first step in solving a problem is defining it. This step has at last been taken.

It is fair to say that this kind of report could only come from the National Economic Development Office — or 'Neddy' as its rather complicated mixture of National Economic Development Council (the 25-man council chaired by the Prime Minister), the National Economic Development Office (the 250 strong permanent staff) and the Economic Development Councils (or Little Neddies) have come to be called.

Neddy's purpose since its first meeting in 1962 has been to examine the economic performance of the country, to isolate the obstacles to growth and find means of removing them; and, ultimately, to encourage sound economic growth.

Very much the brainchild of the MacMillan government, Neddy has nevertheless served subsequent governments, and Britain, well. In 1973 Harold MacMillan wrote of its achievements: " . . . not only has it been a source of much valuable discussion and action at the top level, but it has given birth to a large number of so-called Little Neddies which industry by industry have contributed much to the greater improvement of labor relations as well as productivity."

It is in these Little Neddies where the hard work for 'Industrial strategy: the first step' was done. Key sectors of the economy were represented by 39 committees including industries that ran the gamut from food and drink to machine tools, to electronic computers, to hosiery and knitwear.

The committees were not to come up with some glamorous five-year plan for growth for their particular industry but simply to state problems and recommend solutions. Problems in the same four areas constantly recur in all the industries covered:

1. 'Bottlenecks' — that apt word for the grinding halt that occurs when a company can't get hold of the parts it needs to meet its schedule.

2. Capacity — basically the amount of goods a company can produce. But this is where the dog chains its tail. Capacity can't increase without investment, but the government has taken in taxes what companies should have spent in increasing capacity. And without growing capacity companies can't pay their taxes . . . etc.

3. A need for better use of manpower and improved job training schemes.

4. The need to be more competitive, and to increase exports while at the same time making the British prefer to "buy British" rather than German or Japanese.

That the government takes the reports seriously shows in the remark (acknowledging for a socialist government) made by Prime Minister James Callaghan and Eric Varley (Secretary of State for Industry) in a joint memorandum: "More generally the Government is committed to promoting a profitable and vigorous private sector aspect of our mixed economy; and to giving greater priority to industry over consumption or even over social objectives."

This Labour government means business — and healthy private business at that.

## French shops turn blind eye on price laws

By Philip W. Whitcomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

French law is solidly on the side of the shopper who doesn't want to undergo the embarrassment of having to ask the price and learn that it's more than he can pay.

Every item offered visibly for sale must have an equally visible price tag, easily read from the street if the offer is made through the shop window.

But evasion of the price tag rule is rife in Paris — and more than twice as frequent in the expensive shops.

A thousand French shops are fined every month for evasion of the price-tag rule. And the Ministry for the Economy, headed by Jean-Pierre Fourcade, recently published the results

of a surprise check on 1,300 shops in three sharply differing parts of Paris. The Eighth Arrondissement, with the famous shops of the rue du faubourg Saint-Honore, close to the residences of the French President and the American, British, Japanese, and Belgian ambassadors, had very definitely the worst compliance record.

In this elegant sector only 55 percent of the shops were found in the unannounced checks to have completely obeyed the law, as against 86 percent in the humble 18th Arrondissement and 77 percent in the lower middle class 15th. And 8.4 percent of the Eighth Arrondissement shops hadn't designed to mark even one single item with the price as required by law.

Hairdressers, beauty shops, and other services were much the worse everywhere, with 1 out of 4 not showing any prices at all, a record

equaled among the shops only by the furniture dealers, of whom 27.6 percent forced the customer to become involved in a conversation before he could learn the price of the sitting-room suite that pleased his wife so much.

### EXCHANGE RATES

DOLLARS

Argentine peso	.008
Australian dollar	1.250
Austrian schilling	.057
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzeiro	.095
British pound	1.780
Canadian dollar	1.015
Colombian peso	.032
Danish krone	.166
French franc	.202
Dutch guilder	.378
Hong Kong dollar	.205
Italian lire	1.277
Japanese yen	.001
Mexican peso	.033
New Zealand dollar	1.010
Norwegian krone	.183
Portuguese escudo	.033
South African rand	1.155
Spanish peseta	.015
Swedish krona	.229
Swiss franc	.406
Venezuelan bolivar	.233
W. German mark	.389

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By Da

If you've seen "The Outlaw" you'll know it's been a man's job to perform grandly struggling as much bravery as who helps her.

It is a demanding seizure by the horn mission with her comes one of the picture whose other into meaningless life. Miss Trueman's surprise, however, achieved star status. She has been in the business of her career.

"I never dream Truman confers between interleague who spoils restaurant. "I've the sense of being do awfully well business of her star."

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"It gets mid continues. "I limited. But my theater them. Then, couldn't get that kind of."

It is typical energy and the TV of Oats, and I winking he "You have one-minute in a very and give a I had vor make the a repertory To Miss matter will face."

'Ro

Samuel J. Lane, 25, son of James H. Lane, 53, son of James H. Lane, 53.

These have been very different and full of life into the hungry.



## Interview with President Sadat

# Farming—Egypt's mandate for the future

As a peasant schoolboy who cultivated his family's fields, he developed a deep attachment to the land. As Egyptian President, Anwar al-Sadat, who still makes frequent visits to his 10-acre farm in the heart of the Nile delta, wants his country to develop the potential to feed itself and to export food in hungry decades ahead.

By Richard Critchfield  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt  
Abroad Anwar al-Sadat is known as an astute leader who rose from Army officer, co-revolutionary, and longtime lieutenant of Gamal Abdel Nasser to surprise the world by steering Egypt firmly back into the Western arena.

But here in Egypt President Sadat is fond of telling his people, "I am a fellah." The Arabic verb, *fallaha*, which means to till the soil. But fellah in Egypt means much more than farmer; it suggests a peculiarly organic relationship with the land beside the Nile, a way of life imbued with traditional Islamic belief and a deep attachment to one's native village.

In a recent interview at his Mamoura summer residence here on the Mediterranean seashore, as he spoke of cultivating his family's fields as a schoolboy, of what he sees as the need for Egyptians to return to the main principles of Islam if they are to weather the rapid changes ahead, and of his long-term strategy to reshape the country into a series of agro-industrial complexes, President Sadat revealed this little-publicized aspect.

**Rural customs, outlooks, values**  
Mr. Sadat still possesses a small 10-acre holding in the village of Mlet Abu el Koun, 50 miles north of Cairo in the heart of the Nile delta, which he visits frequently. Most of his relatives are still fellahin. And the President has never traveled too far from the customs, outlook, and values of his origins. This may account for his remarkable serenity despite Egypt's momentous internal and international problems. Amid Cairo's sophisticated, cosmopolitan elite he stands out as a true Egyptian. He knows where he has been and where he wants to go, and he clearly runs the show.

In 1972, on the 20th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution and two years after Mr. Nasser's death, Anwar al-Sadat was the first leader in his country's modern history to declare Egypt's agriculture important above all else. To critics who favor Nasser-style heavy industrialization and to his own planners who would like to emulate Japan, he has maintained that Egypt has the good soils, plentiful labor, ideal growing conditions, and easy access to European and Arab food markets which make investment in an agriculture-based economy wise.

His problem is that the need for irrigation water in almost rainless Egypt is insatiable. Only in a tiny, 5.7-million-acre strip along the banks of the 70-mile stretch of the Nile in Egypt and in triangular delta.

Egyptian and Western experts estimate that with water from the Aswan Dam another 4.5 million acres of desert can be irrigated and farmed by the year 2000. Technology has yet to be developed to exploit underground water below the desert, but this promises to be another source of irrigation. The task is to feed, house, and employ a population which will grow from a current 87 million to between 90 million and 74 million in the next 24 years, depending upon birth rates.

Richard Critchfield, formerly on the staff of the Washington Star, has spent the past few years on foundation grants in Asia and Africa studying and reporting on the rural poor.

To Mr. Sadat, the key lies in building new, agriculture-based cities in the desert, shifting from age-old grain production in the Nile valley to vegetables for export to Europe, and canning, food processing, and agro-industries to provide jobs.

"Agro-industrial zones — this is the future of Egypt," he said in an interview. "By year 2000 I aim to reshape Egypt by more than doubling the land we live on and... putting the new, reclaimed desert into agro-industrial complexes and then, bit by bit, [the land] back into the Nile valley."

### Water more precious than oil

He said, "Water is now living on only 4 percent of our land, and 96 percent is desert. Lately some of the oil companies have struck water, which is more precious to us than oil. If we can raise the land yield from 4 to 10 percent in the next 24 years, you will see where, new irrigated desert lands, and new agro-industries."

He said Egypt exports fertilizer in 1977. The country will produce a surplus of oil daily by 1980. Suez Canal revenues are expected to be \$1.5 billion within the next four years.

"We will be sufficient in everything but wheat," Mr. Sadat said. (By 1980, Egypt will be producing 3.3 million tons this year, mainly to

feed its cities. There average consumption of six pieces of bread a day provides three-fourths of the diet.) "Wheat is not economical at all," he continued. "We are not in the wheat belt. I recently met Gov. Arthur Link of North Dakota and was astounded to learn his whole state has only 700,000 people, but they produce 8 million tons of wheat. And meat and poultry besides."

Mr. Sadat, who visibly relaxes and becomes enthusiastic when talk turns to agriculture, spoke of improving Egypt's cattle with purebreds from Europe. "You know my friend, Bruno Kreisky, the Chancellor of Austria, sent me 20 cows that produce 7,000 liters (about 1,850 gallons) of milk apiece each year, and modern mechanical milking equipment. Within three months the cows were in calf, and we were able to double them. My aim is to have a thousand such cows in each new agro-industrial project. We are estimating one acre of permanent pasture per cow. Then put the rest of the reclaimed land in each complex into cultivating vegetables and fruit and packing and processing industries. We can get three crops a year with our moderate temperatures and provide Europe with fresh and canned fruit and vegetables in winter."

### New capital on reclaimed land

Despite Egypt's continued heavy military spending, Mr. Sadat has initiated his strategy with aid and technical assistance from the

United States, West Germany, Denmark, Austria, and the Netherlands. He said three projects were under way:

- In the Giza area near the great pyramids just north of Cairo.
- Around the Suez Canal cities of Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, where green belts with vegetable, fruit, dairy, meat, and poultry production are being formed. One ambitious project is to carry irrigation water from the Nile under the canal in tunnels to reclaim an area in the Sinai desert. Another 300,000-acre irrigation project is under study at El Salhia, and a joint Egyptian-American 1,000-acre cattle ranch is being started at El Moulak.

- In the western desert, the Tahrir project has already reclaimed large areas along the Nile delta's western edge. Underground waters further west in the Wadi el-Natrun region are being studied. This area was once settled by 50,000 Christians fleeing Roman persecution in the 4th century, and monasteries with artesian wells still remain.

Wadi el Natrun and the Qattara Depression could become the site of a new Egyptian capital to take pressure off Cairo, now pushing 8 million people. Another complex, being set up with Dutch assistance, is along the Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria. Plans there call for development of tourism, mining, petrochemicals, hydroelectric power, rain-fed farming, and settlement of Bedouins to graze cattle.

Other areas, such as a million potentially irrigable acres on the shores of Lake Nasser above the Aswan Dam, remain to be developed.

Achieving Mr. Sadat's design means both massive investment, foreign capital and technology, mostly from Europe and the United States, and a Middle East peace settlement.

### No drinking in public

Mr. Sadat appeared optimistic his strategy can feed and employ Egypt's projected future population without resorting to such measures as sterilization and a legal two-child limit on families. The most effective proponent of population control in Egypt happens to be Mr. Sadat's wife, Jehan. Mrs. Sadat also has led a campaign to amend Egypt's Muslim divorce laws.

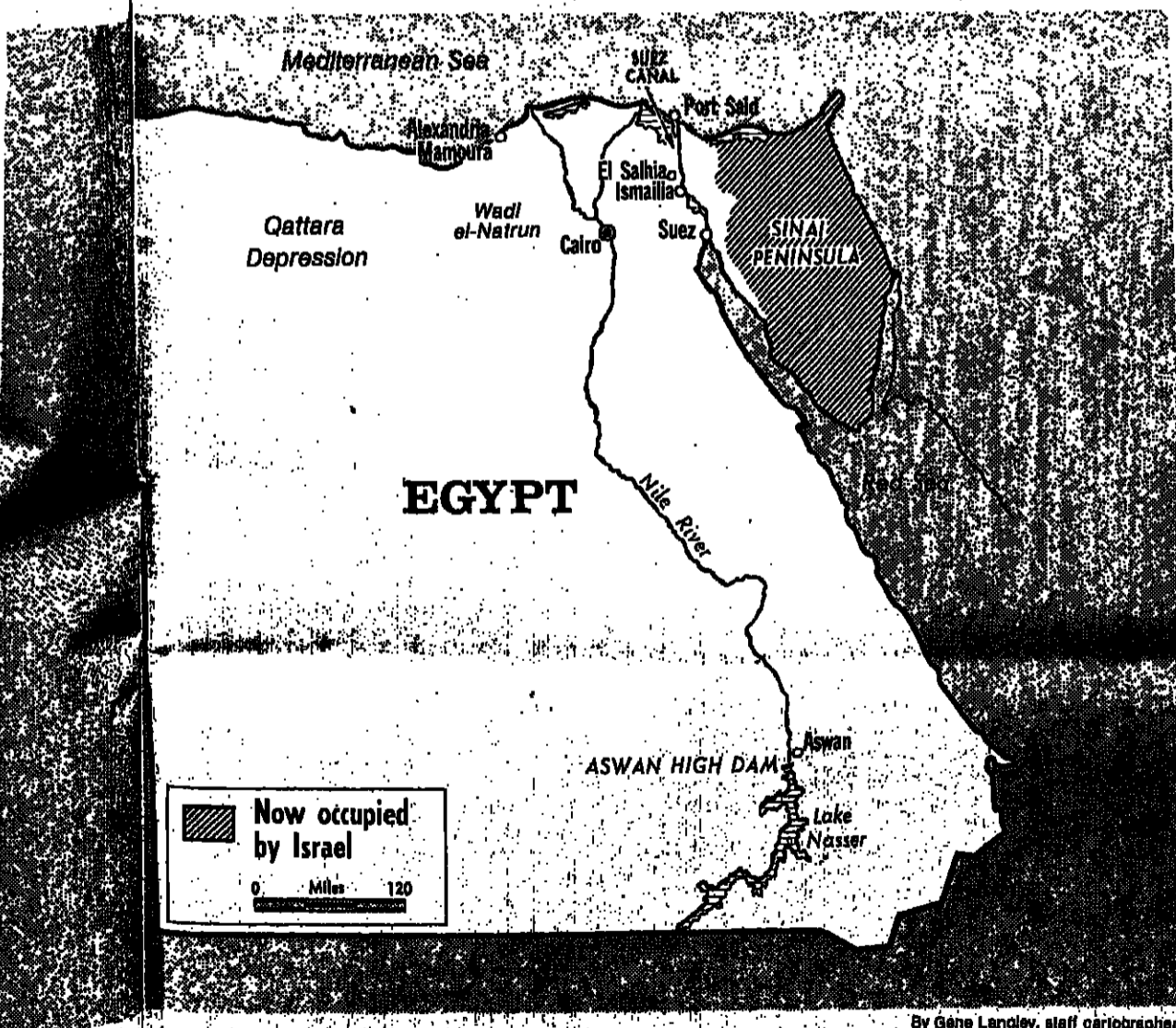
"You can't make laws to stop the rate of births," Mr. Sadat said. "Changes in Egypt only come through education. I'm accusing my wife of being a philosopher. I tell her, let us look to our community, and look to our people and our heritage."

He said he welcomed the resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy that has gathered force in Egypt this past year and was brought home to most Egyptians when Parliament passed a law banning drinking in public in May. Mr. Sadat said he will approve the law, which goes into effect in mid-July, though it has been watered down to allow liquor sales, and drinking at home and in tourist establishments. "It is quite logical that in public places a Muslim should not drink," he said. "We have the official religion of Islam. It is in our Constitution."

He explained why he feels a Muslim revival is a good thing. "We should return to the main principles of our heritage. I don't want the new generation to become a lost generation like we see in Europe and even in the United States," he said. "It is in the line of rapid change and technological development as Egypt is certain to experience in the years just ahead, a firm culture and value system will be essential."

When I observed the traditional fellahin seemed to be Egypt at its best, Mr. Sadat replied, "It's the same way in [America]. On our trip there last year we got out into the country and found you Americans completely different from our opinions. You are just like us. You are not cold like so many Europeans. You are full of sentiment and hospitality. I, my wife, and children were deeply touched."

Most Egyptian and Western economists seem to feel Mr. Sadat's development strategy is not impractical. Provided peace is restored to the Middle East and he stays in power long enough, they say, his vision of the Egyptian future may be possible to achieve. They also agree it is the kind of vision only a man deeply rooted in rural Egypt and its way of life would have, that is, only someone who is in the truest sense a fellah.



By Gene Langley, staff cartographer

arts At last

If you've seen even "The Godfather," you know the man's feisty grandma struggled as much as her who helps her. It is a demand she makes by the mission with her comes one of the picture whose into meaning. Miss Trueman surprise, how achieved star dress has been. She is performers whom, their parents the basic wandering core. "I never between in longues who restaurant, the sense of do awfully business of star. . . . A couple edged close. She played edly called Yust, while at the Cane went who know who tributed to his who of Cane Trueman. Since speaking of shoot her sup actress, older pr be a st such support. "It e continue my ti them could that I enot the Oats with. "Yo one in si and I h ma a n.

environment

Energy saving: what Sweden can teach U.S. — and the world

By Lee Schipper Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Since the oil embargo, it has become clear that energy needs are more flexible than previously thought. To some, the goal of energy policy is to exploit this flexibility, to increase the wealth we harvest from energy use. In order to understand how the U.S. might do this, we have been comparing energy use here with other countries. Our study of Sweden, funded partly by the Energy Research and Development Administration (and carried out within the Energy and Resources Group, University of California at Berkeley), indicates that we could save at least 25 percent and possibly as much as 35 percent of our energy use in the long run.

While Sweden has virtually the same per person GNP (Gross National Product) as the U.S., energy use there is only 55 percent as great. Sweden's climate is much more energy-demanding than ours, the mix of industrial output is actually more energy-intensive than our own, and more energy was used to make Sweden's exports than imports, the opposite of our own case — thus Sweden might be expected to use more energy per capita than we do. Although the world's largest per capita oil importer, Sweden has a rich natural subsidy of fuel-saving hydropower. After making these adjustments to energy-use figures, however, Sweden still uses far less energy than Americans.

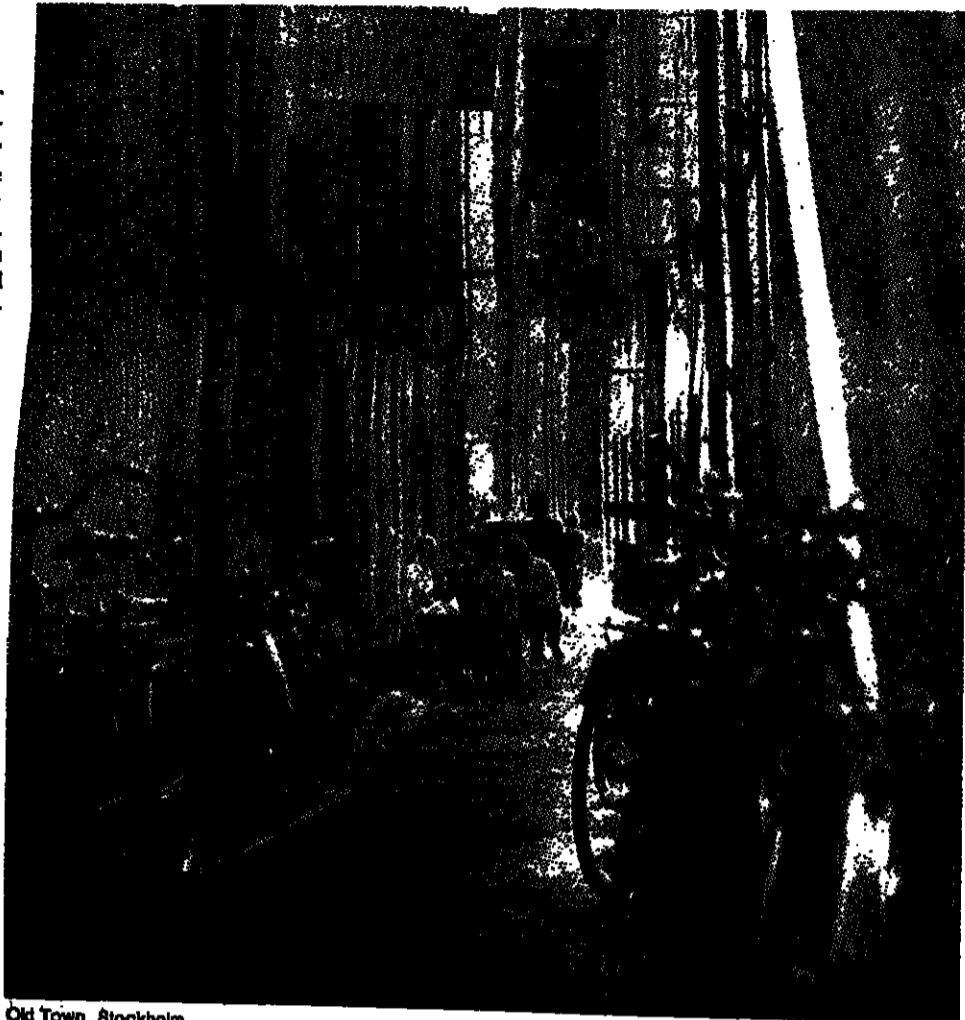
More efficient use in Sweden accounts for much of the difference. In the transportation sector, for example, Swedish automobiles average 24 m.p.g., weighing far less than our gas guzzlers. Mass transit takes as much as 40 percent of Swedish urban travel, while trains become important at Boston-to-Washington distances.

The average car in Sweden travels as far as one in the U.S., but there are only 1/4 as many cars per capita, many families doing away with the second car — or even the first car — because mass transit is alive and well, and the "need" to travel is less. Of course, reinforcing these facts are gasoline taxes (now 60¢/gallon), a tax on new cars that rise with weight, and a yearly weight-related fee as well.

In spite of leadership in auto production, Swedes have never been capricious in their use of that machine. Savings in the U.S., based on the mix of more efficient autos and modes in use in Sweden, would amount to nearly 2 million barrels of oil per day.

In buildings, higher energy efficiencies in Sweden are even more striking. Sweden's heating season is twice as demanding as that in the U.S., but homes there consume only half the fuel for heating per square foot (adjusted for climate) as in America. Insulation, insulating glass, better ventilation, and generally tighter construction practices allow these savings.

The Swedes never engineered buildings to



Old Town, Stockholm

To the Swedes, the bicycle is a favorite and efficient way to travel

require heat in the summer and cooling in the winter, as we often still do. More efficient structures in Sweden have meant significantly lower heating bills to businessmen, homeowners, and most apartment dwellers, while employment and investment in the building industry to meet the cost-effective energy standards is high. Savings in heating and cooling in the U.S., based on the Swedish example, could amount to at least 13 percent of our national energy use, more than four times the shortfall during the oil embargo, or four million barrels per day.

Swedish industry is by no means an exception to the rule of energy efficiency. Swedish paper, steel, cement, and other energy-intensive products being made there on significantly less energy per ton than in the U.S. Because fuel has never been cheap in Sweden, producers have always paid attention to energy costs. On the other hand, electricity was slightly less expensive in Sweden, relative to the U.S., because of the hydropower, so industries have used this domestic resource to a far greater degree than in the U.S.

Energy conservation in Sweden has not come about by magic. The traditionally higher price of fuel there, as well as the long heating season, has acted to stimulate conservation. Americans, by contrast, seem to react to higher energy prices by tightening price controls on the one hand, and subsidizing energy production through tax breaks, loans, and grants on the other.

Life-style is important, too, in our comparison, since Swedes travel less, throw away less, and generally have smaller appliances than Americans — channeling their affluence instead into foreign travel by charter airplane, boating, and summer homes to a greater degree than Americans. Market forces and taxes on gasoline nudged Swedes away from energy extravagant habits, but the greatest savings in Sweden still come from higher efficiency.

As important as the marketplace, however, have been the roles of the government and institutions in breaking down barriers to energy conservation in Sweden. Tough building codes are complemented by low interest bank loans giving extra incentives — and funds — to those willing to make cost effective investments in conservation but unable to find capital.

Mass transit has been subsidized to keep the auto where it belongs — in medium-distance trips. Industry has worked closely with government to find new ways of saving energy. The large amount of public electric power in Sweden is a highly efficient use of energy.

The recent doubts cast upon development of nuclear power in Sweden have stimulated efforts there to make energy use even more economical. Apparently Swedes, but not Americans, have learned that the greatest single weapon against high fuel costs, oil cartels, or uncertain energy sources will always be energy conservation. What we have learned from this study, however, is that our energy needs are far more flexible than we ever thought.

Lee Schipper is "energy specialist" with the Energy and Resources Group, University of California at Berkeley.

Research notebook

Solar power may be a bargain

By Robert C. Cowen

One of the basic uncertainties about solar power is whether it would ever pay for itself — not in terms of money, but of energy. Would it take more Btu's from oil, coal, or the atom to build, maintain, and replace a solar plant than that plant would pay back in new energy from the sun?

Malcolm Slesser and Ian Roman of the Energy Studies Unit at University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, have taken a fresh look at this question and conclude that the payoff could be spectacular. Explaining their reasoning in Nature, they say: "Given the right technology, we calculate that with an initial investment by 1975-76 Mw (one megawatt) of solar power, it would be possible for solar energy to provide 80 percent of the world's energy needs within 40 years without placing any burden upon existing energy sources."

They point up a crucial distinction between solar power as an "energy breakeven" and energy converters, such as the plant that turns coal into electricity at 60 percent loss, or energy extenders, such as the breeder reactors that make the most of an existing earthly resource. By paying off its own energy debt, providing for its replacement, and generating a surplus for other uses, a solar unit would augment, rather than deplete, world resources.

The key to doing this is the analysis phrase "given the right technology." It has not been at all clear this would be forthcoming.

P. J. Musgrave of Reading University, for example, has studied a scheme for tracking wave energy by rocking float. Although it looks practical enough to him, British Government research backing he thinks it could never pay off its energy debt. Windmills look more feasible from that viewpoint.

Solar cells also have seemed inefficient, taking 40 years to pay off their energy debts yet having only a 50-year life. But now, Messrs. Slesser and Roman say, new types of cells may take only 10 years or even two years, for payback. All told, they are hopeful enough of the energy economics to feel solar power can become a major energy source without being a drain on oil, coal, or uranium.

The broad type of analysis done at Strathclyde says little as to how this will be done, or even as to how to ensure the ethical energy paybacks. But it does suggest there is no basic impediment to solar technologies would pay for the energy that they would produce.

If Malcolm Slesser and Ian Roman are right in that expectation, they may also be right in saying "prospects for a low-cost energy, nuclear-free world do look good."

Plants in hot climates

The guar, the sourpuss, and the Peruvian yam are definitely not household words. But these three plants have nutritional value which, if exploited, could help the poor in tropical countries, botanists feel.

In most of the world, only 20 food crops stand between mankind and starvation, a new National Academy of Science report states. This is dangerous, the report cautions, because "monocultures are extremely vulnerable to catastrophic failure brought about by disease or variations in climate."

To protect tropic zone populations from such a failure, Academy botanists screened hundreds of tropical plants, looking for those with economic potential. The 38 they have identified are already well adapted to harsh tropical conditions and, if cultivated on a larger scale, could provide badly-needed food, forage, and other materials.

travel

Tunisia: walk the streets where Roman chariots rumbled

By Guy Anselmo Jr. Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dougga, Tunisia Once an important center of the Roman Empire, Dougga today is relatively overlooked by tourists in Tunisia.

But those who make the 70-mile trip from Tunis can still find well-preserved classical ruins that stand as monuments to their Greek architects and their Roman patrons.

The Roman Empire flourished widely in North Africa and left behind cities which today await further probing by archaeologists and historians. Situated 1,900 feet above a fertile agricultural plain which ends abruptly at the Teboursouk Mountains, Dougga — called "Thugga" by the Romans — was the best of the several wealthy Roman cities grouped within the "proconsular province," an area administered by a Roman governor.

Dougga also represents a typical pattern of Roman city development. Beginning as small towns or "vici," several mini-municipalities often united, forming a "civitas" — an important municipality — such as Dougga.

The Romans cannot claim sole credit for Dougga's importance, for even under earlier Punic domination rapid growth and prosperity had been its hallmarks. But the city's greatness was largely Roman-inspired, and it is that empire that is best remembered today by classical scholars and archaeologists.

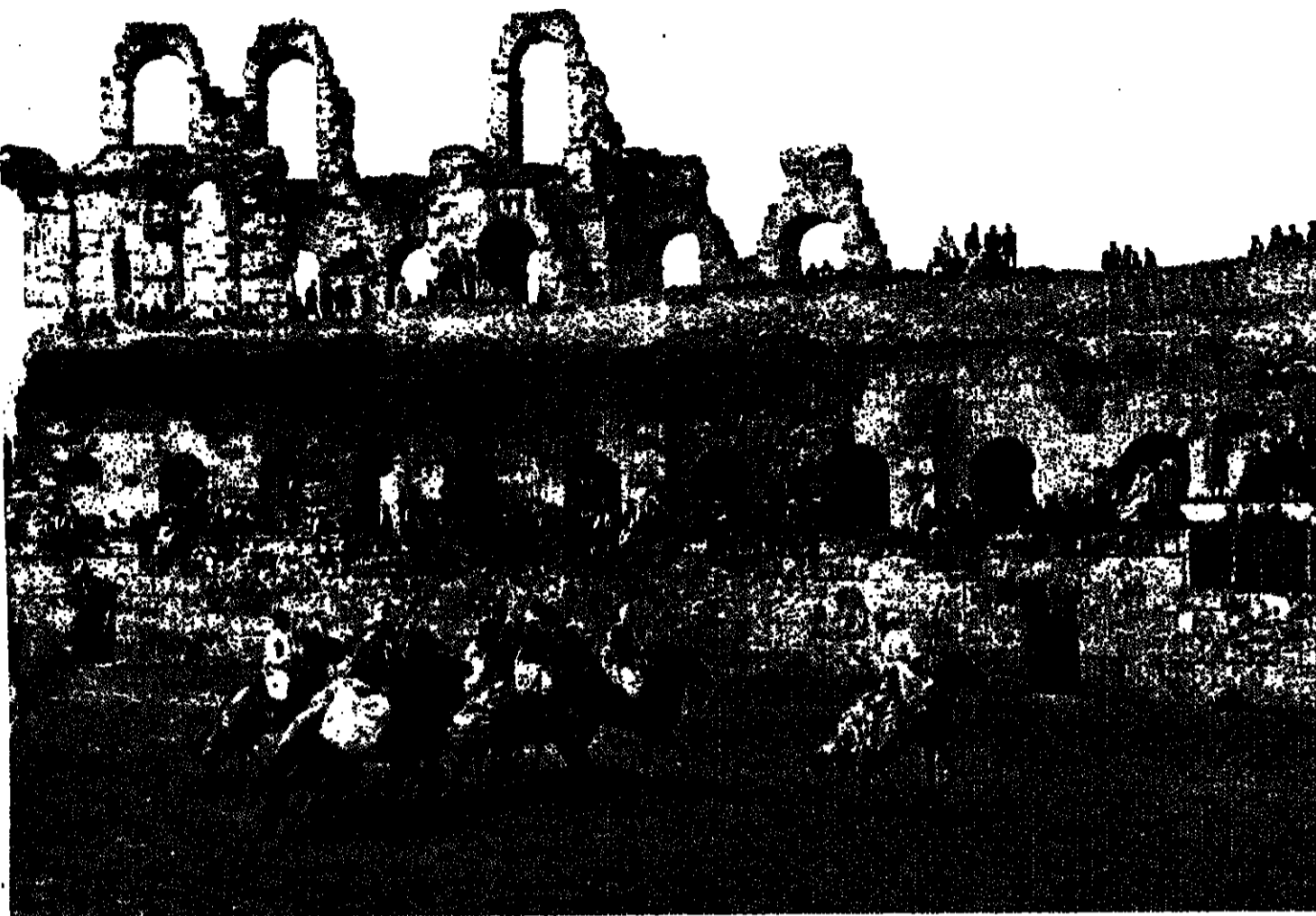
Dougga's well preserved capitol, designed by Marcus Aurelius, is impressive for its Corinthian columns, capped by a portico featuring a Roman eagle. Built by Greek architects during the period A.D. 166-167 from marble and limestone quarried nearby, an impressive 40-foot-wide ceremonial stairway leads into a foyer-like area distinguished by three massive niches where statues of the reigning gods once stood. The center of the city's political life, it was dedicated to the "supreme political triad of deities," Jupiter (god of the heavens), Juno (his consort), and Minerva (goddess of the handicrafts and politico-civic being).

From the capitol's entrance, the visitor has a commanding view of the forum and the macellum (marketplace), and can see a wide panoramic mix of valleys and mountains. Covering 250 acres, Dougga's now one-third excavated ruins promise to keep archaeologists busy for years to come.

Dougga also has a place in history because of the bright stars of Roman politics who ruled there: Marcus Aurelius, Hadrian, Antonius Plus, and Septimius Severus. When an emperor passed on, the thrifty Romans simply replaced the head of the statue of the deceased with one of the new emperor, thus proclaiming the new ruler for public admiration.

Notable also are the public baths and theater. Built A.D. 168-169, the theater has an impressive layout; its 3,500 seats attract capacity crowds to the annual Dougga Festival, held each June. A bold statement of Roman planning, this cultural center illustrates a keen understanding of the practical movement of people. Clever arrangements for the changing of sets and the prompting of actors demonstrate that modern theater design often looks to Roman influences.

Following the decline of Dougga's Roman



Not a movie set from 'Ben Hur,' but an ancient amphitheater in Tunisia

period, life became more violent as Christians, taking over in A.D. 350, destroyed many stone symbols of paganism. The Vandals in A.D. 480 and the Byzantines in the sixth century helped to further demolish this once-supreme center of politics, learning, and living.

But today Dougga still "rises" from the plains with a certain majesty. Acanthus leaves of Corinthian columns remain sharply defined, chariot-wheel marks are visible on street stones, and Roman theater tiers still welcome modern-day theatergoers.

You don't have to dream to sleep in a castle

By Diana Loercher Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Have you always dreamed of living in a castle? In modern-day France there are people who live not in castles in the air but real castles, romantic chateaux steeped in history and nostalgia.

Some contemporary chateau owners are descendants of the original noble family that built the chateau; others may be wealthy foreigners such as David Ogilvy, president of Ogilvy & Mather, who first saw the Chateau Touffou in the department of Vienne while bicycling in

France as a student and finally fulfilled his dream of possessing it three years ago.

But it is an expensive proposition to play king of the castle today, and many impoverished chateau owners in France have had to resort to government subsidization, awarded on the basis of historical importance and need. The owner may then keep his chateau and continue to dwell there, provided he allows the public to visit on a regular basis. But he forfeits the right to make changes in the chateau without government approval and becomes more like a caretaker than a proprietor.

One chateau that has staunchly maintained its independence despite financial vicissitudes is the Chateau de Neuilly in Charente, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Fougerat, who purchased it around the turn of the century and in 1937 turned it into a hotel. Formerly the hunting lodge of King Francis I, the 16th-century chateau nestles deep in the woods of central France, near Angoulême, Poitiers, and Limoges.

Mr. and Mrs. Fougerat converted the upstairs of the castle into 13 charming rooms or apartments. Downstairs the stained-glass windows, stone staircases, and huge wooden table have from the turn of a single tree form a dramatic foyer, and a room of gourmet food mingled with the strains of baroque music wait from the dining room, where guests eat like kings amid richly carved antique furniture.

Coming back to reality, the cost of maintaining such an establishment is staggering. There is not only the chateau itself but the grounds, which include a swimming pool and a farm on which the chateau grows its own vegetables and raises its own fowl and cattle to ensure the quality of the cuisine.

The Fougerats' son-in-law, who has added his wife's surname to his own to form Bodinaud-Fougerat, is in charge of the farm and the grounds, while his wife administers the interior. The staff inside and outside numbers

between 20 and 25, and the chateau is open year round except for Nov. 15 to Dec. 15.

Shrugged Mr. Bodinaud-Fougerat Gallically, "We barely break even. In order to do even that we have to augment our clientele by 10 percent a year. Our occupancy is 100 percent in July, August, and September, 90 percent in May, and about 80 percent for the rest of the year."

It would be cheaper, he adds, to close in winter because the cost of the heat is so high, about 4,000 francs (\$888.89) a month, "but we can't do that to the staff."

The clientele at the Chateau de Neuilly tends to be French, Belgian, English, and American, in that order, and about 60 percent are regulars. "We even have someone living here," said Mr. Bodinaud-Fougerat. "A colonel came here in the early '60s to recuperate from an injury. He planned to stay for two weeks but he never left. Some of the guests think he's the manager."

The Fougerat family works a 12- to 16-hour day at a profitless enterprise. Why? "We want to keep the chateau a part of our patrimony," explained Mr. Bodinaud-Fougerat with typical French pride, and as long as they are financially able to manage without government support they will continue to hold sway over their own domain.

There are about 100 such chateau-hotels scattered throughout France which offer the tourist the romance of history amid elegant surroundings. Price per person per room ranges from \$12 to \$40, including breakfast, and average \$28 per night. Further information may be obtained by consulting the 1976 guide to *châteaux de France* (country inns) and chateau hotels published by the French Government, which lists only the finest. The guide can be obtained from the French National Tourist Offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, and also from its U.S. representative, Tour Travel in New York, which handles reservations.

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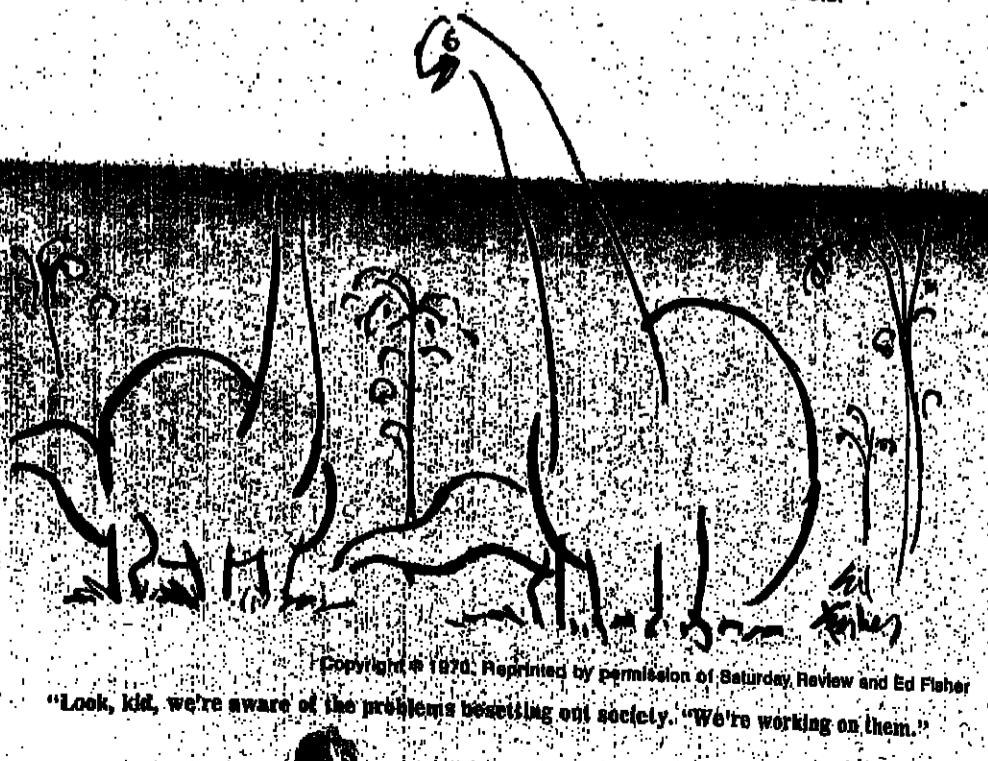
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# arts

## Why is this hamburger a work of art?

My position and that of others like me is one of the super-sensitive and super-intellectual in an insensitive and unintellectual society WHO DO NOT WISH TO ESCAPE or who realize escape is impossible. We thus become clowns or wits or wise men. The danger is to forget art and merely construct parables, to become a wise man rather than an artist.

— Claes Oldenburg

By Nancy Miller

For those who've wandered through contemporary wings of museums wishing a critic's interpretation was in hand, Oldenburg's sculptures such as the giant soft canvas hamburger will bring chuckles of relief. Oldenburg the clown is readily apparent. But upon the heels of Oldenburg the clown is Oldenburg the satirical wit.

Oldenburg's hamburger is juicier, puffer, more delectable than the usual variety found on dinner plates. It's also a great deal bigger; seven feet in diameter and four feet high. Through these exaggerations and also because we view the work in the unexpected context of a museum, we are encouraged to have insights on living today similar to those possible to archaeologists in hundreds of years. "Giant Hamburger" transforms our view of the ordinary hamburger, for here it assumes the appearance of an icon or symbol of a materialistic, commercial age of highway stands and supermarkets.

After having rented an actual store in New York as a studio in the fall of 1960, Oldenburg couldn't resist spoofing American commercial enterprise. He began producing small plaster foods as well as reliefs of clothing in the back rooms, and marketed them in the front. Because of the success of this venture, he was invited to move his store uptown to the Green Gallery on 57th Street. With the move came the need to fill this larger gallery exhibition space. While pondering solutions his attention was drawn to an automobile showroom about the same size as the Green Gallery. The large American cars, often noted as symbolic of American materialism, filled the spaces satisfactorily and triggered the idea of making mock large-size American foods. Choosing economical canvas as his medium, he and his wife began creating the sculptures with sewing machines right in the gallery space.

But behind this lighter side is an Oldenburg with the complete seriousness of a wise man. Years ago, when formalism and noncommittal attitudes dominated, Oldenburg forthrightly wrote, "... In a moral vacuum, it is the artist who provides the moral example." The concern for salvation, frequently associated with Christian concepts, runs through his notebooks. To him, "elevation or sensibility above bourgeois values" is also "a simplicity or return to truth" and "first principles."

## Film: 'The Missouri Breaks'

By David Sterritt

"The Missouri Breaks" arrives in the Missouri River, where it flows through Montana. Riders used them in the late 1800s as lynch highways by which heads could be quickly and quietly spirited out of the territory. Jon Voight, played by Jack Nicholson, is one of these outlaws. A likable chap, he rustles not from any viciousness, but because it seems a fairly efficient way to make ends meet in the woolly West, where society's rules haven't quite caught on yet. Efficient, that is, if you don't get hung on a tree by a regulator. The movie does have a bad guy, played by Martin Landau, and he is, ironically, an honest "regulator" hired by ranchers to hunt down bad horses and cattle. Reading of John Ford's "The Searchers" is a bit of a help here, as the two films share a lot of the same territory. "The Missouri Breaks" is a rough and sometimes violent movie. It is rooted in emotions too rarely explored by the action-addicted western genre.

These are the principle figures in Arthur Penn's stunning new western study, "The Missouri Breaks." It is not a flawless film. It takes too many minutes (126) to tell its tale, and it lapses into inexcusable vulgarity during the midnight that concludes it. But the scenes are as vivid as life, and the story is composed with painterly care. The story says more about life in the West than any western ever did. This last element, a "regulator," is the film's most potent. He is a man who lives on the river and mountains, hunting rapacious herd animals and men. And all the time of his life, he is hunting for a potential fight into a "regulator." The "regulator" is a rough and sometimes violent movie. It is rooted in emotions too rarely explored by the action-addicted western genre.



Courtesy of The Art Gallery of Ontario

'Giant Hamburger' 1962: Canvas sculpture by Claes Oldenburg

Humor is his most effective weapon in his conspiracy against materialism. Objects tend to be thrown into proper perspective. Oldenburg also bases all his creations on a few simple geometrical shapes which implies an underlying unity and certainty rather than fragmentation and chaos. Hamburgers, telephone dials, and tires rhyme visually in his poetry. Throughout his total work, the circular form, (or what may be seen as symbolic of feminine attributes), balance with the masculine angular form, implying balance. Oldenburg strives to return society not only to order and balance, but to childlike delight and joy, innocence, gentleness, and fantasy.

Oldenburg cautions himself against the danger of presenting only "parables" of merely preaching; he realizes his pieces must be valid as art. And an artist he truly is, in one of the strictest and most contemporary definitions of the word: one who deals with conditions unique to art. If sculpture is essentially volume in space and the sculptor the creator of this condition there can be no doubt that Oldenburg fulfills such requirements. The hamburger topped with pickle is four repeated cylinders, a simple image that must be perceived as a bulky whole, a volume.

In these concerns he is related to many other recent sculptors, but simultaneous with his adopting certain of their convictions he parodies them. He not only challenges hamburgers and accepted symbols of society by head-on confrontation with them, but he chal-

lenges the art, the product of the society as well. In both his manner is nonescapist.

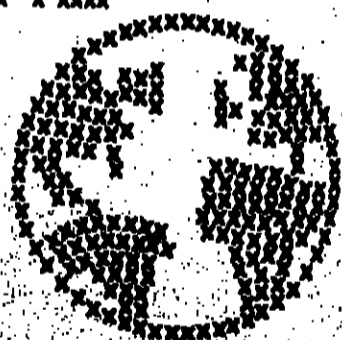
For one thing, by creating soft works, Oldenburg challenges the basic notion of sculpture as durable and permanent. Oldenburg also revitalized poetic expression which was thought to be dated and not essential in the sixties.

Even though Oldenburg verged from dominant sculptural modes to take a unique stand,

today "Giant Hamburger," as one of the artist's first soft sculptures, can be praised as the forerunner of one of the trends of the seventies.

When Oldenburg is understood in all his roles — comic, wit, wise man, artist — it is tempting to want to elevate him to status of genius. At any rate, once you've seen "Giant Hamburger," a hamburger never looks the same again.

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Mary Margaret Long, a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, says small student flats there "have so many plants they look like jungles, and they have rugs hung on

Most students say they enjoy living as creatively as possible on as little as possible. In the fall of 1976, plants will go to school everywhere. So will baskets, batiks, ceramics, artwork - and, of course, crates.

**Austwick, Lancaster**  
 The beans are growing thinner beans again. Most people can grow them without any difficulty, but I live 600 feet above sea-level in a windy place, and my three previous attempts have resulted in brown shrivelled leaves and no beans.

My wife sowed them in twos in three-inch pots indoors, and we put them out in well-manured ground almost as soon as they started to grow. They still had the remains of the seeds round their roots. In this way there was no check in their growth, and, helped by England's unusually warm summer, this may explain their abundance. My past mistake was probably to leave them in pots until they got leggy and starved, unable to withstand the shock of transplanting.

Parsley is giving me extraordinary problems this year. It has never given me any difficulty before. Last year I was giving great bunches of it away there was so much of it. I made the initial mistake of sowing a packet outdoors last autumn. They came up like grass and - went down like grass, in the frost. Four seedlings

from this sowing have now struggled into existence six months late. The next mistake was to sow (indoors) a packet of old seed.

Some old seed stays fresh, Rhubarb seed, for instance (a very satisfactory - if longwinded way of increasing one's stock of this excellent plant). Old lettuce seed, and old spinach seed can come up like daisies. But old parsley seed doesn't.

Greenfly have been rife this summer. They attack themselves to the most unlikely plants. I find *Rosae* are of course, an old favorite. A friend of mine feeds bread to the sparrows in his rose beds with the idea of making this the first, course, and the greenfly the second).

My next most greenfly-favored plants (other wise are fennel, broom and parsnips). I spray them with "Py" which does them no good, and does no harm to pets and birds.

An experiment that worked well is the sowing of my own broad-bean seed. With rising seed prices, this is well worth the small effort involved. (Pests are just as easy.)

Towards the finish of the crop last year, I left a number of pods on the plants until I pulled them up. Removed from the plants before dumping them, these pods were then tied in bunches by threading them with fishing-line.

and hung up in the warmth of the kitchen to dry. They went an unpromising black, but when I took out the seed it was good and hard. After storing them in bags all winter, I sowed half my rows with them this spring and half with the original seed. The original seed can't tell which is which. The whole lot has come up a treat.

Collecting seed in the flower garden is also well worth doing. It can be very rewarding. I'm hoping to increase my small colonies of bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) and wild daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*) by rippling seed taken off both. A delightful alpine angiosperm (*Geopelia*) is a splendid blue, has also produced a tremendous number of black seeds this summer which I've sown in containers and sunk in my uncovered frame. Seed collected from my only plant of a fine, very sweetly scented primula has germinated well.

It also pays to weed carefully sometimes. In this way plants often seed themselves successfully. I've grown a tremendous number of the deep blue summer gentians (hascom-benda), this way; alpine popples pop up unexpectedly all over the place each year; you can never guess what color Boraginæ has flourished in my herb garden every year after a single sowing in 1971.

And an unusual poppy, I thought I'd lost to years ago—it is a neat miniature with decorous foliage, and a pale yellow cup-flower great delicacy—has self-sowed and come up in two places this year.

Seeds under way include: a new asparagus (I've never dug so deep in my life); a row of Jerusalem artichokes (an easy and delicious winter vegetable); a bit like knobby potatoes; and a row of the small silverskin onions (you just sow them like spring onions and leave them unthinned) that are ideal for picking or using whole in stews.

Amplions include: save seed from my one-wood plant (*Urtica dioica*) and grow enough to experiment with its wool-dyeing properties; grow a madder (*Rubia perigrina*) plant for the red dye; buy a plant of Centaurea macrocephala, a beautiful herbaceous plant with yellow thistle-like heads; and get my man of Gambia *Posoumianthus* - how soon hopefully for about three months - germinale.

This gentian is 'not often seen in cultivation' according to one book. But so far, nothing. However, many alpine seeds take a long time to come up; and this, this delicately brilliant little marsh-flower is altogether worth waiting - and, I suppose, waiting - for.

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# people

## Putting the 'roughing-it' back in outdoor living

By Stewart Dill McBride  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cohasset, Massachusetts  
Backpacking has succumbed to technology and the creeping comfort ethic. The "back to nature" crowd is beginning to turn its back to nature, and "living off the land" has come to mean camping with double-bed air mattresses and frozen dried beef stroganoff cooked over a portable gas stove.

But back in the woods, Doug Hancock is putting the "roughing it" back into wilderness living. Mr. Hancock travels with only a knife and blanket, dines on roots he digs and the mice and lizards he traps, weaves baskets from oak trees he splits, makes fire by rubbing sticks, fashions pottery from clay he unearths.

Two years ago, Mr. Hancock temporarily shelved doctoral work in archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania to delve into the "living archaeology" of teaching high school students the primitive life-styles of American Indians. He established the Wilderness Survival School on South Shore Street in Litchfield, Connecticut, as his base camp and from there ventures into the Catskill Mountains of New York State and the deserts of the Southwest.

In a few days, Mr. Hancock and 14 others will again leave America's colophane culture behind and embark on a survival experience in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Each participant - most are high school girls - will take a blanket, a knife, and a ration of cracked corn, sunflower seeds, and black beans. For 10 days they will step into the moccasins of the Apaches who roamed the same cactus-studded canyons less than a century ago.

Mr. Hancock believes in facing the wilderness head on, yet never talks about a "man against nature" struggle. In fact, there is little friction between him and the elements. He entwines himself with the sounds, the tempo, and the simplicity of his environment.

He believes that using nature, as the Indians did, "puts sense into environmentalism." Once you understand that a single plant can make a hearty dinner, soap for bathing, and thread for clothing, you appreciate its reason for being.

While Mr. Hancock shuns the look-but-don't-touch approach of many naturalists, he doesn't carry a machete in his teeth either. He strives as much to conserve the wilderness as he does to conserve the waning spirit of beginning students. In years past, he has conquered the Matterhorn and the Elger, and now prefers the mental climbing of sedentary survival.

Mr. Hancock is a romantic, who once sang his way across Scotland and still writes poetry in free moments. Interviewing him in the backyard of his parents' home in Cohasset felt as natural as trying to hold a press conference around a campfire. But unless you have an extra 10 days (not to mention an extra old blanket) and pocket knife to track him through the woods, you must catch this free spirit whenever and wherever you can.

Americans are spoiled. We take things for granted. It's a culture of rent-a-cars, instant this, instant that, push-a-button, turn-a-knob.

put down a dollar and you've got something," he says, picking up a basket pack that took him three full days to prepare and weave.

He spreads out other baskets, arrowheads, a bow, drill, and spear he has crafted. "The Wilderness school is not just an Outward Bound. We take no special equipment. We carry no modernization with us. It's more of a mental than physical challenge - facing hunger, thirst, the cold, the time." He pauses, "Facing yourself."

The initial response from his students has ranged from "you've changed my life" to "what am I doing celebrating my 18th birthday by eating roots and insects." Oddly enough, he gets fewer complaints about the lack of food than about the deprivation of distractions.

His campers quickly begin to realize how much time there is in a 24-hour day and don't know what to do with it. "Time goes slowly when you have to create your own food and entertainment. If you get bored you can't turn on the TV or read a book or call a friend on the telephone. There is nothing to fill the vacuum but you. You make your environment," says Mr. Hancock.

Preparing food and eating can be a two-to-three-hour ritual of grinding cornmeal and skinning a rabbit. Most of the students' energy is devoted to the daily needs of living which

forces them to take a closer look at how they are using their lives. They are forced to respond to needs rather than wants, says Mr. Hancock who nonetheless refuses to exaggerate the impact of a 10-day experience on a person's life.

Perching in a pine tree for hours or stomach-aching porcupine steak is not easy for a generation raised on "Star Trek" and chili dogs. Mr. Hancock realizes that it takes time to adjust to a wilderness life-style. He doesn't play first sergeant or psychological games with his beginning trekkers.

His own resilience teaches them. And there are few people who can hold the attention of high schoolers with such basic tasks as building birch bark shelters, harvesting snails, snakes, and weeds, and making a campfire without matches as he can. Mr. Hancock's buoyancy is contagious.

Outdoor living comes quite naturally to him. His father took him hunting for plants when he was a tot growing up in the Catskills. After college, he took to mountaineering in the French and Swiss Alps (and still teaches rock climbing on weekends in Connecticut).

Later he enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania to do doctoral archaeology and anthropology research in South American Indian cultures and taught a typing course to help pay his way.

His love of young people, fascination with American Indians, and frustrations with the paperwork of academia, soon convinced Mr. Hancock it was time to "stop digging up primitive tools and begin making and using them so others could appreciate how the Indians lived." He took an advanced (and grueling) 3-week survival course in Utah, studied Indian crafts for an entire year, and two years ago devised a course that he has taught at some 15 boarding schools in Connecticut. "The kids at the public schools don't seem to be interested in staying after school to learn this sort of stuff," he says.

The 14 students going with him to Arizona a few days have all taken his "classroom" survival course. They will spend their first seven days in the Chiricahua Mountains designing their implements of survival: baskets, pelt bows and arrows, smoked beef jerky. During the final days, each student will "solo" in a semi-desert canyon.

On his trips, after a long day, after a shower of roots and rodents, always comes a listening to Doug Hancock read tales of wilderness survival epics. Says Mr. Hancock, "In the evening, everyone has eaten, and is warm, comfortable, and quiet. That's when we feel like a real family."



Doug Hancock: 'There's nothing to fill the vacuum but you'

## A radical new life-style may be ahead for older people

Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Political "prime winner" Robert Butler expects a radical change in society's treatment and view of older people by the year 2030.

Dr. Butler, a psychiatrist who won the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for his book "Why Survive? Being Old in America," in the very day he became director of the new National Institute of Aging, part of the National Institutes of Health.

"Older people, as we know them today, will not be the same in 2030. They'll be a lot healthier, and they'll be a lot more active. We'll be looking for the beginning of a new kind of old age, one that is a quality of life, not just a quantity of years. Some people will live longer, some will live better. Some will live both. Some will live neither. Some will live in a way that is a quality of life, not just a quantity of years. Some people will live longer, some will live better. Some will live both. Some will live neither. Some will live in a way that is a quality of life, not just a quantity of years."

may in the community and to be more productive and longer. So what we really may be having is more middle-aged people, not more older people by 2030, and I don't believe that's a bad thing.

Brought up by his parents in a family, Dr. Butler, who is 67, has a wife, a daughter, and a son. He is a member of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Geriatrics Society. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

Dr. Butler suggests that with the lengthening of the life span the population of older citizens by 2030 might be as high as 20 percent of the total of every 5 persons. And for those who ask how we can afford not to, he points out that other

workers, they will be a heavy burden on younger workers, massively increasing the costs of social security as well as municipal and private pension systems.

In 2030, he continues, older voters "in sheer numbers, sheer quantity, will have real political clout" because they will make up almost 10 percent of the voting public (since under 18 is not vote).

Along the way to 2030 there are many steps that society could take, he suggests, to help older people, including realistic media coverage of them. Not just "cutey pooch" stories about people who graduate from high school at 80, but TV, radio, and newspaper stories of their life-styles and problems - particularly in areas like South Miami Beach, where they compose 70 percent of the population, perhaps a "generations" page in newspapers similar to the women's page - and columnists dealing

# sports

## Newcombe: now volleying for players' association

### Suspensions and fines promised for misbehaving tournament tennis players

By L. Dana Gatlin  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline, Massachusetts  
John Newcombe - the name means many things these days: once "world" tennis champ, now luxury tennis camp entrepreneur, teacher, author, sometime tournament player, and last, but definitely not least: bureaucrat.

The mustachioed Australian is the new president of the powerful Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) succeeding Arthur Ashe. As such, he stands to have some clout regarding what will and won't be allowed at the world's great tennis tournaments in the next year or two. And true to his tradition, he has some opinions.

Newcombe, making one of his currently infrequent competitive appearances here in the U.S. Pro Championships at the Longwood Cricket Club this week, declared that a crackdown on unprofessional conduct of top tournament players is at hand.

"Suspensions and fines will be up for a player who does things that are unprofessional," he said. "Spitting on a line man, something like that, you could get suspended for that. Rules had to come and they have to be obeyed."

Asked if the new rules were aimed at some of the Nastase's well-publicized antics, Newcombe said he thought "a player like Nastase has helped quicken the process."

The newly-formed Men's International Professional Tennis Council is the body "that now rules everybody in world tennis," the three-time Wimbledon winner continued. The council

is made up of nine members: three from the International Lawn Tennis Association, three from the ATP, and three tournament directors, the latter having recently been added. Newcombe promised the new council would now "take charge of the game and run it in an orderly fashion."

As for the women's prize-money demands at Wimbledon, Newcombe felt the top 25 or so women players, "who the public is well aware of," deserve prize money equal to the men's. Below that level, however, is a "middle group of women who really don't do that much for tennis."

"Men are doing the majority of the work on the court," he said, "but if someone wants to give the women the same money, it's not going to hurt me." He considered the whole thing a "minor issue" because it "only concerns two major tournaments," namely Wimbledon and Forest Hills.

As far as his own game is concerned, Newk seems very confident. Although Jimmy Connors beat him at that winner-take-all challenge match in Las Vegas a few months ago, John said he now has "the equipment and the game to beat Connors, given the right conditions."

But he admits he couldn't win "every time." He isn't certain when and where he might play Connors again, but the possibility of a Forest Hills encounter in September is there. Newcombe prefers to play on grass "if he wants to win," so a grass playing surface would provide the "right conditions" for a meeting with Connors, something no longer possible at Forest Hills, which switched to an artificial surface last year. For enjoyment, however, Newk likes



John Newcombe: tennis bureaucrat and sometime competitor

the slower clay surface, which "makes the game more interesting."

Like his compatriots Rod Laver, Roy Emerson, and Ken Rosewall, Newcombe is deeply involved in establishing "tennis camp" resorts. He has opened camps in Texas, Florida, and his latest at Stratton Mountain, Vt.

Asked if there was any resentment in Australia because so many Aussies seem to be settling in the U.S., riding the American tennis boom, Newk, the Joker, answers with a laugh.

"Not so long as we don't come back with an American accent."

Newcombe has also written a family tennis book of instruction as well as articles for World Tennis magazine.

Remarking on the fantastic changes tournament tennis has undergone, John said, "Three years ago I thought the U.S. was going to be tremendously strong." But now the rest of the world - "Europe, South America . . . they're really coming up with some great players."

## Sardinian golf course mixes hazards with dreams

By Louis Chaplin  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Margherita di Pula, Sardinia  
As a writer on other arts - and in spite of having had a golfing father - I had never really noticed what I now know: That a new golf course, designed to honor nature and to challenge champions, may well be a thing of art blending dream and difficulty.

Roberto Caporali is the slight and quietly genteel president of the new Is Molas club here, and an executive committed to developing the whole recreational complex which includes it. He must have been thinking along these lines as we stood in the handsome clubhouse between the south Sardinian hills and the Mediterranean, looking out through broad windows over greens, bunkers, and fairways to where a marina will one day nestle close to the remains of a Roman village.

"Sometimes, when you plan," he said almost shyly, "you ask yourself, 'Am I dreaming too far?' You need confirmation."

Caporali's plan does reach far, toward a recreational village of many sports and of up to 4,000 inhabitants - linking up with what is beginning to look like a year-round south Sardinian Riviera. But he was getting confirmation that weekend, from the experience of golfers competing in the inaugural Is Molas international event: the first "gran premio" pre-am tournament here.

Billy Casper (who won), Lanny Wadkins, Lou Graham, and the unlikely Sam Snead were the American pros on hand to test the course and themselves against some of the best from Britain (Tony Jacklin is touring pro for Is Molas), Italy, Sweden, Spain, France, Ireland, and elsewhere - not to mention the 90 or so dauntless amateurs.

These players found the present 18 holes

(measuring just under 7,000 yards) an inviting and rewarding workout, the long ones extra long and the short ones tricky angled, some of them narrow-greened, and with lakes and streams nudging the fairways - in short, beautiful and tough. Par is 72; Snead's course record of 70 was later beaten by Casper's 68.

Is (pronounced "ees") Molas is Sardinian for "the millstones"; and especially under wet and windy conditions the new course was obviously a bit of a grind oven for a veteran like Snead. How had it appealed to him, I wondered.

"It plays, every inch of it. A long hitter shouldn't be bothered. But for the amateur? Whoopi!" His voice and his hands swung up the same way.

Others recommended that the amateur tees be moved farther ahead of the championship tees. But the general feeling was at least one of respect. And there was extra confirmation for Caporali in the recent selection of Is Molas for the Italian Open in October.

Piero Mancinelli, Italian representative for the British firm of Cotton, Pennick, Lawrie and Partners, is the course's suave, bronzed designer. He disclaims "trying to make it so difficult it's unpleasant to play. I don't know . . . I just make it long enough. The course and myself - we are learning."

He disclaims also being anything but an engineer. Yet as he explained the grouping of planned condominiums on a wall chart there was Italian music in his gesturing. He made me think of a conductor bringing in the woodwinds.

And what does "just making it" mean? It means that in exactly 12 months, after years of planning, this scrubby, craggy countryside was excavated, drained, irrigated, filled in, built up, seeded, and planted - I'd say sculptured - so as to look and behave as a good sportsy, scenic course is supposed to.

In the process Mancinelli brought in quantities of material, of course, including nearly 50,000 pounds of English grass seed and 5,000 new trees and shrubs. But he used everything he could that was there - 10,000 shrubs were transplanted - and has carefully bailed the existing transitional ecosystem. The native scrub has been replanted so as to synchronize with the correct "degradation stage," and thin to upel as little as possible the midlennial coastal interplay between man and the elements.

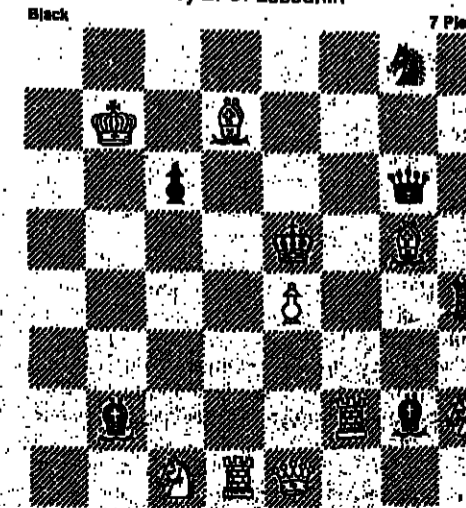
So Is Molas was as difficult to make well as it is to play well. It may not be easy to sell it. But overcoming difficulties here in south Sardinia seems to be as much a matter of art as it is of engineering and real estate development. And I would say, by the way, it's all coming together. That Roberto Caporali was not dreaming too far.

## chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6842

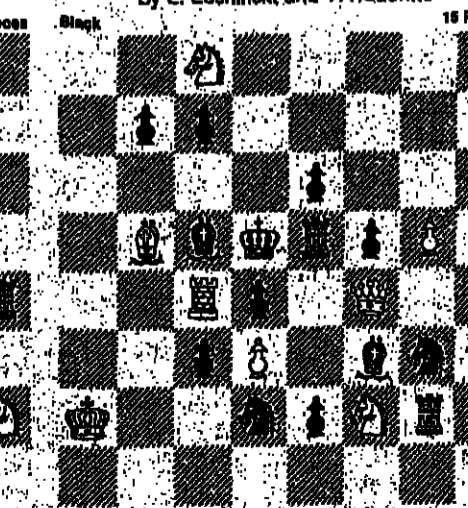
By E. C. Lebadchin



White to play and mate in two.  
(Third prize, honorable mention, Centenario Cooperativa Ceramica di Imola tourney, 1975.)

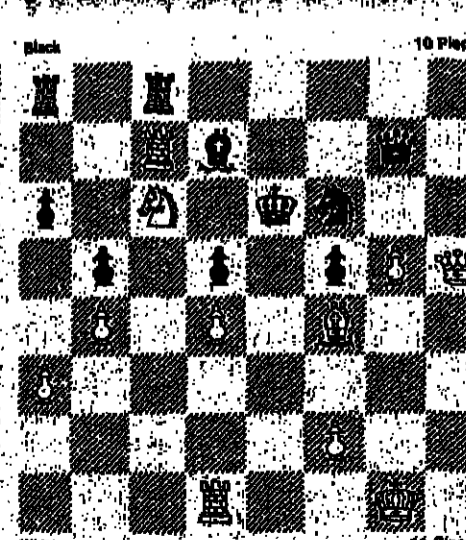
Problem No. 6843

By L. Loshinski and V. Rudenko



White to play and mate in three.  
(Third prize, three-movers, U.S.S.R. Central Chess Club tourney.)

End-Game No. 2250



White finds a quick win.  
(Vidmar-Tanajach, Nuremberg, 1906.)

### Solutions to Chess

No. 6840: R-B4  
No. 6841: 1. Kt-K4 threatens 2. Q-Q8ch  
1. P-B8: 2. Q-B4ch  
1. P-K8: 2. Q-K4ch  
1. P-B3: 2. Q-K5ch  
1. P-B4: 2. Q-K5ch  
End-Game No. 2250: White wins: 1. BxP. Pxb2. 2. R-K8ch. Kf8. 3. Q-K4. Kf7. 4. Q-K7ch. Kf6. 5. QxQch. KxQ. 6. R-K7ch. K-K7. 7. mate.

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If you've seen... The final... man's feisty... grandma... who helps her... It is a... seizes it by the... mission with... comes one of... picture whose... into meaning... Miss Tru... surprise, has... achieved star... tress has be... cales. She i... performers... don, their p... ents the ba... warding ca... "I never... Trueman... between i... loquies wi... restaurant... the sense... do awful... business... star...

French/German

La décision-clef de l'Afrique du Sud

par Joseph C. Harsch

Rien en Afrique australe n'est susceptible d'être tout à fait identique après le discours prononcé à Durban le 13 août par le ministre des affaires étrangères d'Afrique du Sud, Hilgard Muller.

Ce n'était qu'un discours, mais il a rendu officiel l'acceptation par le gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud du point de vue de Washington et de Londres au sujet de ce qui se passe en Afrique australe.

Il existe deux versions totalement différentes quant à l'agitation des noirs qui va en augmentant en Rhodesie, en Namibie (Sud-Ouest Africain), et en Afrique du Sud elle-même. L'une des versions qui est ordinairement celle avancée par les défenseurs du statu quo dans ces pays, soutient que l'agitation des noirs commence par l'activité subversive des Soviétiques. Elle suppose et affirme que s'il n'y avait pas d'activité communiste là-bas, il n'y aurait pas d'agitation noire.

L'autre point de vue à la base de la politique de Washington et de Londres envers l'Afrique australe, soutient qu'il y a une authentique agitation noire qui est indigène, qui est naturelle, qui est réelle, et qui devient rapidement le premier fait politique dans tous les pays et toutes les conditions de l'Afrique australe toute entière. Selon ce point

de vue, l'agitation noire vient en premier lieu. C'est quelque chose que le communisme peut exploiter, mais non quelque chose que l'on pourrait espérer voir disparaître en affirmant que c'est communiste.

La ligne de conduite à adopter peut être basée sur l'un ou l'autre de ces points de vues opposés des événements d'Afrique noire.

Si l'on suppose que l'agitation est causée par le communisme, alors la réponse est de résister au communisme dans toutes ses activités dans un effort déterminé de soutenir les conditions existantes politiques, sociales et économiques en Afrique australe. L'effet d'une telle politique serait de tenter de soutenir la domination politique blanche en Rhodesie et en Namibie ainsi qu'en Afrique du Sud.

Si l'on suppose le contraire, que l'agitation noire est réelle et naturelle, qu'elle est la vraie expression d'une marée montante de nationalisme noir, dans ce cas-là la réponse est entièrement différente. Alors la solution est d'entamer des négociations aussi vite que possible avec le nationalisme noir afin de refuser à Moscou une occasion de se faire passer pour le champion de la majorité des noirs contre la minorité des blancs.

La politique de Londres et de

Washington qui est de favoriser l'accès au gouvernement de la majorité noire en Rhodesie avant deux ans est basée sur ce second point de vue. Elle soutient que le temps travaille rapidement contre la majorité blanche, particulièrement en Rhodesie où la proportion entre races est de 20 noirs contre un blanc. Elle suppose que les blancs ont encore une chance de négocier une position tolérable pour eux-mêmes dans l'avenir de la Rhodesie s'ils agissent rapidement maintenant, mais que tout autre délai supplémentaire ne fera qu'ouvrir le chemin pour que Moscou s'établisse dans le pays, soutienne les noirs et s'unisse à eux pour en chasser les résidents blancs. Il y aurait peu de compensations pour les blancs dans une telle éventualité.

Le rôle de l'Afrique du Sud dans tout cela a été, jusqu'à présent, incertain. Mais cette incertitude a pris fin avec les deux paragraphes qui suivent, tirés du discours du 13 août de M. Muller.

« Je désire déclarer sans ambiguïté que je suis préoccupé par l'escalade de la violence en Rhodesie, car la direction prise par la lutte engagée par les terroristes est précisément ce que les Russes et les Cubains attendent et dont ils sont à l'affût : une excuse.

« Il serait désastreux pour l'Afrique du Sud et pour le monde libre qu'il soit permis qu'une situation donnant aux

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

A qui la faute ?

Etait-ce ma faute ou la sienne ? Si c'est là une question honnête, elle indique au moins le commencement de l'humilité. Parfois nous sommes tentés de présumer spontanément que ce qui est arrivé de mal doit être la faute de quelqu'un d'autre. Mais il y a quelque chose qui ne va pas quant à la question elle-même ou au sujet de l'expectative qu'une décision satisfaisante en résultera.

Christ Jésus fit ressortir ce point à ses disciples quand ils lui demandèrent, concernant un jeune homme aveugle, qui était fautif — le jeune homme lui-même ou ses parents. Il ne fit pas de choix entre l'un ou l'autre. Il dit : « Ce n'est pas que lui ou ses parents aient péché ; mais c'est afin que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées en lui. » Il devait être évident qu'il ne disait pas que le jeune homme était aveugle afin de donner une occasion à Jésus de le guérir ; cependant, comme la Science Chrétienne le fait ressortir, ce qui est nécessaire, ce n'est pas de blâmer l'une ou l'autre personne, mais d'utiliser l'occasion qui se présente pour indiquer ou démontrer la nature de Dieu.

Une meilleure question pourrait alors être la suivante : Qu'y a-t-il dans cette situation à l'instant même qui demande une meilleure compréhension ou une meilleure illustration de la nature de Dieu dans ma vie ? Quels sont les traits de caractère ou quelle est peut-être la façon d'agir qui sont en train de contredire cette nature ? L'intérêt primordial ici n'est pas de jeter le blâme sur quelqu'un, mais de s'éveiller soi-même à l'occasion qui se présente de progresser.

La Science Chrétienne s'appuie sur l'enseignement fondamental du premier chapitre de la Genèse d'après lequel l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu, c'est-à-dire qu'il reflète la nature de Dieu. Les difficultés qui se dressent entre les gens (ou les erreurs qui engendrent des difficultés d'un genre ou d'un autre) sont toujours liées d'une façon quelconque à un manque de compréhension quant à l'être de l'homme. Voir une faute commise, ou croire que nous avons commis une faute, c'est l'indication que nous ne regardons pas l'homme créé par Dieu mais un sens mortel erroné de l'homme. Le Psalmiste donna un conseil que nous ne suivons pas :

« Observe celui qui est intègre, et regarde celui qui est droit. »

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, fait cette déclaration frappante : « Il n'est pas plus chrétiennement scientifique de voir la maladie que de la ressentir. » (Observer l'homme intègre que Dieu a créé, regarder la droiture de l'homme dans sa véritable identité spirituelle, améliorera considérablement notre jugement de toute situation. En même temps nous apprenons davantage au sujet de la réalité de l'étré spirituel. Quo ce soit la maladie qui nous préoccupe ou la discordance dans les relations humaines, le besoin est toujours le même : corriger en nous-mêmes tout ce qui déforme notre concept de la nature de l'homme en tant qu'expression spirituelle de Dieu.

J'ai demandé une fois à un ami — un étudiant de la Science Chrétienne de longue date — ce qu'il faisait quand, sans aucune faute de sa part, il avait des difficultés avec d'autres personnes. La question le rendit perplexe sur le moment. Puis il dit qu'il ne pouvait pas trouver une réponse immédiate parce qu'il essayait de se

Südafrikas ausschlaggebende Entscheidung

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Nach der Ansprache, die der Außenminister Südafrikas, Hilgard Muller, am 13. August in Durban gehalten hat, wird wohl nichts mehr im südlichen Afrika ganz so sein wie zuvor.

Es war nur eine Ansprache. Doch die Regierung von Südafrika gab damit offiziell bekannt, daß sie in dem, was im südlichen Afrika vor sich geht, den Standpunkt Washingtons und Londons vertritt.

Es bestehen zwei gänzlich verschiedene Ansichten über die Unruhen unter der schwarzen Bevölkerung, die in Rhodesien, Namibia (dem ehemaligen Südwestafrika) und Südafrika selbst zunehmen. Von den Verteidigern des Status quo in diesen Ländern wird im allgemeinen der Standpunkt vertreten, daß diese Unruhen auf eine sowjetische Untergrundarbeit zurückzuführen seien. Sie vermuten und behaupten, daß es diese Unruhen nicht gäbe, wenn die Kommunisten nicht tätig wären.

Andere wiederum vertreten die Ansicht, die Washington und London ihrer Politik bezüglich des südlichen Afrikas zugrunde legen, daß es echte Unruhen seien, die von Einheimischen angestiftet, natürlich und wirklich seien und die in jedem Land und in jeder Lage im ganzen südlichen Afrika unter den politischen Fragen schnell an erste Stelle rücken. Dieser Ansicht gemäß kommt es zuerst zu den Unruhen. Sie sind etwas, was der Kommunismus ausnutzen

kann, doch sie sind nicht etwas, was man sich dadurch hinwegwünschen kann, daß man behauptet, sie seien kommunistisch.

Die Politik kann auf beide dieser gegensätzlichen Betrachtungsweisen der Ereignisse im schwarzen Afrika begründet werden.

Wenn man annimmt, daß die Unruhen durch die Kommunisten angestiftet werden, dann besteht die Lösung darin, dem Kommunismus in allen seinen Erscheinungsformen Widerstand entgegenzusetzen, in einem entschlossenen Bemühen, die bestehenden politischen, sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Zustände im südlichen Afrika aufrechtzuerhalten. Verfolgte man diese politische Linie, dann würde man sich bemühen, die politische Vorherrschaft der Weißen in Rhodesien, Namibia und Südafrika beizubehalten.

Wenn man das Gegenteil annimmt, nämlich daß diese Unruhen wirklich und natürlich und ein wahrer Ausdruck einer anstehenden Flut des schwarzen Nationalismus seien, sieht die Lösung ganz anders aus. Sie besteht dann darin, so schnell wie möglich zu einem Einvernehmen mit dem schwarzen Nationalismus zu gelangen, um Moskau dadurch die Gelegenheit zu nehmen, sich zum Verfechter der schwarzen Mehrheit gegen die weiße Minderheit zu machen.

Washington und London, die auf eine Regierung durch die schwarze Mehrheit

innerhalb der nächsten zwei Jahre in Rhodesien drängen, gründen ihre Politik auf diesen zweiten Standpunkt. Sie behaupten, daß die Zeit für die weiße Minderheit schnell ablaufe, besonders in Rhodesien, wo die Rassenungleichheit so stark ist, daß 20 Schwarze auf einen Weißen kommen. Man nimmt an, daß die Weißen noch die Möglichkeit haben, eine annehmbare Stellung für sich selbst in Rhodesiens Zukunft einzuhandeln, wenn sie jetzt schnell vorgehen, daß aber jeder weitere Aufschub lediglich für Moskau den Weg frei machen würde, hereinzukommen, die Schwarzen zu unterstützen und mit ihnen gemeinsam die dort lebenden Weißen zu vertreiben. In einem solchen Falle gäbe es wenig Entschädigung für die Weißen.

Bis jetzt war Südafrikas Rolle in all dem ungewiß. Aber diese Ungewißheit fand mit den folgenden zwei Absätzen in Dr. Mullers Ansprache vom 13. August ein Ende:

„Ich möchte es ganz klar sagen, daß ich über die zunehmenden Gewaltakte in Rhodesien besorgt bin, denn der Kampf der Terroristen entwickelt sich genau in der Richtung, auf die die Russen und Kubaner warten. Sie warten nur darauf, eine Rechtfertigung zu haben.“

Es wäre für Südafrika und die freie Welt verheerend, wenn man es zu einer Situation kommen ließe, die den Russen einen guten Grund geben würde, an-



Shepherds Field, Bethlehem

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Wer hat die Schuld?

Hatte ich die Schuld oder er? Wenn es eine ehrliche Frage ist, zeigt sie zumindest eine erste Regung von Demut. Manchmal sind wir versucht, sofort zu glauben, daß der andere schuldig ist. Aber mit der Frage an sich oder mit der Erwartung einer befriedigenden Antwort ist etwas verkehrt.

Christus Jesus wies seine Jünger darauf hin, als sie ihn bezüglich eines jungen Mannes, der blind war, fragten, wer die Schuld habe — der junge Mann oder seine Eltern. Er entschied sich weder für das eine noch das andere. „Es hat weder die Schuld noch seine Eltern“, sagte er, „sondern es sollen die Werke Gottes offenbar werden an ihm.“ Selbstverständlich sagte Jesus nicht, der junge Mann sei blind, damit er ihn helfen könne. Wie jedoch die Christliche Wissenschaft betont, sollen wir nicht der einen oder anderen Person die Schuld geben, sondern die Gelegenheit dazu benutzen, auf das Wesen Gottes hinzuwirken oder es unter Beweis zu stellen.

Wir sollten uns daher vielleicht eher fragen: Was fordert von mir in dieser augenblicklichen Situation das Wesen Gottes in meinem Leben besser zu verstehen oder zu veranschaulichen? Welche Eigenschaften oder möglicherweise auch Handlungen widerprechen ebenjetzt diesem Wesen? Es geht uns hier nicht in erster Linie darum, jemandem die Schuld zu geben, sondern unsere Gelassenheit zum Fortschritt zu erkennen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft basiert auf der grundlegenden Lehre des ersten Kapitels des ersten Buches Mose, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, d. h. daß er das Wesen Gottes widerspiegelt. Zwischenmenschliche Schwierigkeiten (oder Fehler, die zu Schwierigkeiten irgendwelcher Art führen) sind immer auf irgendeine Weise mit einer falschen Auffassung vom Sein des Menschen verbunden. Wenn wir erkennen, daß ein Fehler gemacht wurde, oder glauben, einen Fehler gemacht zu haben, ist dies ein Zeichen dafür, daß wir nicht den von Gott geschaffenen Menschen sehen, sondern einen sterblichen, falschen Auffassung vom Menschen. Der Psalmist gab uns einen Rat, den wir nicht befolgen, nämlich das Augenmerk auf den vollkommenen Menschen und nicht auf den unperfekten. Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche

South Africa's key decision

By Joseph C. Harsch

Nothing in southern Africa is likely to be quite the same again after a speech made in Durban on Aug. 13 by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Hilgard Muller.

It was only a speech, but it made official the acceptance by the Government of South Africa of the point of view of Washington and London about what is happening in southern Africa.

There are two totally different versions about black unrest. What is on the rise in Rhodesia, in Namibia (South West Africa) and in South Africa itself. One version which is usually presented by defenders of the status quo in these countries holds that black unrest began with Soviet subversive activity. It assumes, and asserts, that if there were no communist activity there would be no black unrest.

The alternate view, which is the basis of Washington and London policy toward southern Africa, holds that there is authentic black unrest which is indigenous, which is natural, which is real, and which is rapidly becoming the first political fact in every country and in every condition of the lands of southern Africa. According

to this view black unrest comes first. It is something which communism can exploit, but not something which can be wished away by asserting that it is communist.

Policy can be based on either of these opposite views of events in black Africa.

If one assumes that the unrest caused by communism, then the answer is to resist communism in all its manifestations, to counter its efforts to sustain the existing political, social and economic conditions in Rhodesia, in Namibia and in South Africa.

If one assumes that the unrest is indigenous, then the answer is to negotiate a reasonable position for themselves in Rhodesia's future if they act promptly now, but that any further delay will merely clear the way for Moscow to move in, support the blacks and thus bring in driving out the existing whites. There would be little compensation for the whites in such an event.

South Africa's role in all this has been until now uncertain. But that uncertainty ended with the following two paragraphs in Dr. Muller's Aug. 13 speech:

"I wish to say unambiguously that I am concerned about the escalation of violence in Rhodesia, for the direction in which the terrorist struggle is developing is precisely what the Russians and the Cubans are sitting and waiting for — an excuse."

It would be disastrous for South Africa and the free world if a situation was allowed to arise which would give the Russians a justifi-

ben untrennbar war von seinem eigenen Bedürfnis, das Wesen Gottes und des Menschen, der sein Ebenbild ist, besser zu verstehen.

Dem Blickstaben des Gesetzes nach ist es immer möglich, dem einen oder anderen Teil zu Recht die Schuld zu geben, aber trotzdem dürfen wir nicht vergessen, daß es unsere einzige Sorge sein sollte, die „Werke Gottes offenbar werden“ zu lassen — die Gelegenheit dazu zu benutzen, unser Verständnis vom Wesen Gottes und Seiner Widerspiegelung, des Menschen, zu vertiefen.

Johannes 9:3; Psalm 37:37 [in der engl. B.]. Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 421.

Christliche Wissenschaft, spricht kristianisch.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite abgedruckt. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Francis C. Collier, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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arts

At last

If you've seen "The Out" doubtless you know the man's feisty but grandly brave who helps her. It is a drama which it is the mission with picture whose into meaning. Miss Trueman surprise, how achieved star tress has let eases. She is performers y dion, their p onts the has warding car "I never Trueman c between ir leagous wh restaurant, the sense o do awfully business o star. A couple edged clos Sho played edly called Yust, while at the Ca went wro know who tributed b its whera of Cannes Trueman Since I speaking of shoold her supp actress, older po be a st such as opportu "It g contind limited my th them, could that id It o neyng the Oals, which "You one in a and I he mal a rt "The

Charles W. Yost Technology's next stop: Utopia, doomsday, or quiet progress

Those who are paid or who volunteer to look into the future usually come out with one or another of three scenarios. Since World War II, the most popular one has been the doomsday scenario.

When he proposed to the United Nations in 1946 a plan for internationalizing nuclear weapons, Bernard Baruch said, "We are here to choose between the quick and the dead." In subsequent years many academics, including Henry Kissinger and Herman Kahn, wrote books epitomized by the latter's "Thinking About the Unthinkable" describing how nuclear weapons, despite their appalling destructiveness, might nevertheless be used.

Time passed, and these weapons were not used even in Vietnam. The younger generation could but dimly perceive the reality of horrors they had never witnessed. Recently, however, with the proliferation of nuclear energy and the impending proliferation of technology which might make nuclear weapons very widely available, with the emergence too of networks of terrorists who might be able to seize such weapons, this scenario is being revived.

Another which was popular a few years ago was set forth in the study "Limits to Growth," which postulated that man-made pollution, coupled with the population explosion, was placing intolerable burdens on the environment. It assumed that many of these ominous burdens would continue on their present course, and from their extrapolation predicted another kind of doomsday.

The opposite scenario claims that we are moving toward a utopia in which the miracle of the machine will have provided for most of man's material wants and relieved him from more than occasional labor. The 18th century particularly had a naive belief in the inevitability of progress.

This scenario lost its credibility with two world wars, the Bolshevik Revolution, the appalling atrocities of the Nazis, and the realization, hardly a new one, that the possession of great wealth does not cure men of their inclination to sin. Aldous Huxley in "Brave New World" and George Orwell in "1984" showed how technology could be used as the master instead of the servant of mankind.

However, with the extraordinary triumphs of physics and biology in the last 40 years, with the achievements of computerization, miniaturization, and the green revolution, optimism revived. It became fashionable to deride limits to growth and to claim again that a still more ingenious technology can solve all the problems more primitive technology created.

These two scenarios represent for the most part the views of so-called experts, whose views are supposed to be sober and sophisticated but who in fact are as subject to euphoria or depression as the rest of us.

The third, less conspicuous but more prevalent scenario is the one assumed by most citizens of the United States and the rich countries and by many of the elites of poor countries. This scenario might be symbolized by an escalator on which mankind is slowly but surely rising, not to utopia, but to ever-greater heights of material satisfaction. The escalator is slowed or stopped now and then by war or economic depression, but these interruptions are always temporary and after a painful interval the upward march is inevitably resumed.

This is the scenario favored by governments and councils of economic advisers who, bending over their statistical tea leaves, predict an ever-rising GNP and promise the unemployed that prosperity is just around the corner. It is this doctrine that has created the worldwide revolution of rising expectations, which more and more confounds politicians who cannot satisfy the expectations they have helped to raise.

While all of us are fascinated by crystal-gazing, it is time we admitted that we see only through a glass darkly. No one knows what is going to happen 10 or 50 years from now.

The escalator might stop of itself or we might decide to stop it. We might get off and step on quite a different one. Domsday might happen - if we let it. Utopia probably won't.

The fact is that we have created mechanical servants we can use either well or badly. We can go to war or stay at peace. We can meet basic human needs for all, or we can go to meeting extravagant material wants for some. We can learn or not learn that material wants are never satisfied, nor their satisfaction ever fully satisfying.

The usefulness of scenarios is to show us ways we might but do not have to go. We are the playwrights, stage managers, and actors, and we can change the plot, if it seems likely to destroy us, or shift the scenes if they grow too little room for humanity.

The one thing we can be sure of today. Fortunately in a democracy we have the right to say about what that change will be. But if we do not exercise our right to use the escalator, which goes down as easily as up, we will choose for us.

-1976 Charles W. Yost

New York notebook

Melvin Maddocks

"The skyscrapers of New York will never know the coolness that comes down on Kifisia." - George Seferis

These notes may be read as evidence of what happens when one visits New York for too short a time, after too long an absence, with a paperbag by the Greek post. George Seferis, under one name, Kifisia, is a Jew who lived in Istanbul, Turkey, and who, like many of the Athenians, and who wouldn't love to visit it next? - with a Sunday New York Times under one arm.

Meanwhile, on the shuttle to New York the passengers seem to change their faces somewhere over Hartford. You simply can't enter New York looking the way you look everywhere else. But what sort of expression should you prepare? Worrying about this question gives you a certain anxiety, a certain desperate alertness. Ah, good! Now you look like a New Yorker.

New York is a foreign country; there ought to be a passport for it. Instead, every New Yorker plays his own customs officer - only he inspects you, not your luggage. "Have you got what it takes? Stand and declare."

New York may be the only city whose airport is the quietest and slowest part of town. Among the skyscrapers, in true skyscraper fashion, noise is piled on noise - jackhammer on top of truck engine on top of police siren. And on top of all, a hum, an oom like a dynamo: the natty sound of New York.

"You can't hear yourself think." In New York this is no figure of speech. Santayana said nobody could be a philosopher in New York; and he must have thought of New York. The noise and the speed are one. It is as if the New Yorker is trying to keep up with his own sound barrier. You don't race the taxi to the intersection, you race the taxi horn.

What are the rules for winning the competition that is, in fact, New York? Nobody knows. But everybody knows what it means to lose in New York. To lose is to stop. "On the track, on the track again," on the track, how many times around. ... ? (Seferis).

New York may be defined as a state of unprovoked excitement, feeding on itself. The very fact that he is a "New Yorker" can make the New Yorker excited. Even when he is not excited, he is still more excited than anybody else. Excitement is his pleasure. Excitement is his pain. Excitement is what he thinks of when he thinks of life.

If nobody is more excited than a New Yorker, nobody is more bored either. How else can he survive his own excitement? There is no sight like a New Yorker being hustled by another New Yorker, being watched, say, by a policeman. The eyes have seen everything. The shoulders are in a condition of permanent shrug. The tiny quarter-smile says: "Save your act for the out-of-lower, buddy. Never can a con man."

There is a sadness to New York in 1976. New York was cut out to be a winner - a boffo smash - and it doesn't really know how to be anything else. That faithful stereotype, the New York cabby, still plays his expected role of manic eccentric, for instance, but now he is like an old trouper in a fading hit.

For the first time New York seems cut off from its origins, its sources. "We find it strange that once we were able to build" (Seferis). Despite its noise-and-speed game New York is becoming the one thing it appeared impossible that now-and-future city could ever become: old-fashioned. It is turning into its own perverted museum. Will the 21st century be able to afford the consumption and self-consumption of New York?

At this instant of human faltering one can, at last, really like New York. The city has seen the possibility of its own demise, and that look too is in everybody's eyes. "The skyscrapers of New York will never know the coolness that comes down on Kifisia" - but they're beginning to act as if they could use it, and might even want it.

Who knows? The day may come when New Yorkers will join in the common prayer of non-New Yorkers: "Give us, outside sleep, serenity" (Seferis). The day may come. But it's not here yet, and the rest of us are secretly relieved. The natives need a volcano to visit now and then, even though - listen! - they wouldn't want to live there.

U.K. devolution: would it mean passports to Pimlico?

London The British Government seems intent on implementing the proposals to transfer powers to the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom. The proposals are being put forward by the Labour government, and the Conservative opposition is also committed to some form of devolution, as it is called. The questions are: how significant are the Nationalists? How little power will satisfy them? How much will disintegrate the United Kingdom?

Several government white papers have now completed the general picture of the intended devolution: a legislative assembly in Scotland, an executive assembly in Wales, with powers over health, education (except universities), local government and related matters, within the broad lines of national policy, and financed by a block vote from the central budget.

The government declares itself wholly opposed to federalism, but in the Scottish proposals there is a strong federalist element. Devolved powers will not be withdrawn, states the latest white paper, and any challenge to the validity of assembly acts will go in the first instance to the Privy Council.

It is not easy to see who will gain from the changes. Certainly, assembly representatives taking decisions on a whole range of "bread-and-butter" issues. But without the power to raise funds, the assemblies will have limited flexibility; a low threshold of frustration, and a ready-made excuse for avoiding action.

The proposals do not go far enough for the Scottish National Party and its Welsh equivalent, the Plaid Cymru. Both seek complete independence within the Commonwealth of Nations. The Plaid Cymru has limited electoral support, but the SNP received over 80 percent of the Scottish votes cast at the last election. It is a force to be reckoned with, even if many who vote for it have not said they want an independent Scotland.

Many Conservatives and some Labour members believe the government is going too far, opening the way for the disintegration of the United Kingdom. The Liberals, on the other hand, underrepresented in the national Parliament because of the plurality ("first-past-the-post") voting system, are anxious to see a new era of cooperation with several English "states" as well as Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, under a new written constitution and a reformed voting system.

The Scottish Nationalists have their eyes on the wealth obtainable from the North Sea oil deposits; but no government in Westminster is going to allow the profits from major national resources to be used only where - or near where - they are located.

For some years, as a 1973 government research paper on the constitution demonstrated, the people of England have subsidized the economies of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

A great deal of civil administration in the United Kingdom is already devolved onto regional bodies of various kinds. The new proposals will add to the complexity, to the quantity of civil servants, and to the "overall" costs of government. It will add even more if, as has been suggested, new regional institutions are also established for England.

This will not matter so much if government becomes more efficient, and more responsive to the needs of the people. We will have to wait and see if this occurs, but the precedents are not reassuring.

The separate cultural - even "national" - identities within Scotland, Wales, and other areas of this small island kingdom are historical legacies of great diversity and value. They have lived alongside each other, together, for several centuries. Some devolution of powers may be desirable, but complete disintegration would be disastrous.

In terms of Britain's place in the world, its capacity to negotiate, to contribute to international peace, security, and common sense, to provide foreign aid, in terms of its morale as a nation, and its ability to care for all its people, a united United Kingdom is vitally necessary. None of us can afford to see Pimlico, or Scotland, given the right to issue its own passports.

Mr. Miller is an Australian political scientist currently living in London.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch North Korean primitives

There are two particular reasons why the incident along the Korean truce line at Panmunjom was more serious than similar incidents and why it was both necessary and desirable for the armed forces of the United States to go out in considerable force and take down that poplar tree which started the trouble.

The first reason is that among communist states the North Koreans stand out as probably the most primitive, bigoted, irrational, and fanatic. An incident of the same week at the nonaligned conference at Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) illustrated the point. According to a reporter of the New York Times, North Korean delegates wandered freely through the pressroom, read telegrams over the shoulders of reporters, and in one case tried to grab a North Korean draft resolution away from a West German reporter. The report had not been officially released. The West German held firm. "The North Koreans were outraged that their own rules were not enforced in Sri Lanka."

Officials from many communist countries used to behave like that. In the early days after World War II international gatherings were frequently enlivened by the arrogance, bad manners, and just plain boorishness of people representing East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and others. They flaunted an attitude of self-righteous superiority. They treated Westerners as moral inferiors. In other words, they behaved as the zealots of a new religion have behaved toward nonbelievers down through the ages.

There are not many of these primitive communists around anymore. Soviet diplomats have impeccable manners. East European communist officials are sophisticated in manner and indistinguishable in dress from West Europeans. And practically all of them now have a healthy respect for the military capability of Americans. They have been out in the world a lot since 1945, and learned a lot.

But the North Koreans have been bottled up in their own remarkable isolation. They have Americans to the south of them, Chinese to the northwest and Soviets to the northeast. They live in a little enclave dominated by their own aging, fanatic dictator.

Fanatics can make serious miscalculations. The North Koreans made one great big miscalculation back on June 25, 1950. They invaded South Korea on the assumption that the United States neither would nor could intervene effectively to prevent their conquest of South Korea.

People who can make such a mistake once can do it a second time.

In this case the moment might just seem to be right for testing the willingness of the United States to act vigorously in support of its international commitments. It is committed to defend South Korea. It maintains over 40,000 American soldiers and airmen plus substantial naval forces in Korea and its vicinity. But it has not taken any vigorous action in Asia since its withdrawal from Vietnam. And there has been rising criticism in the United States of the dictatorial domestic behavior of South Korean President Park Chung Hee. Add that the United States is on the brink of a presidential election campaign when American attention is centered on domestic affairs.

Considering then the fanatic primitivism of North Korean communism and the circumstances of the times Washington could not rule out the possibility that the original attack on the American war party at Panmunjom was more than a local incident. It had to be seen as a possibly deliberate test of America's readiness to act promptly and in force.

It seems to be damped down now, but it stands as a reminder of the fact that someday Japan should shoulder more of its own responsibility in the area. The independence of South Korea is of first importance to Japan. The presence in South Korea of a power hostile to Japan would be a serious military danger to Japan. Japan's security is directly concerned in the matter of the independence of South Korea.

The United States is in South Korea to protect Japan's interests in South Korea. But this should be a temporary, not a permanent, condition. Japan someday should take up the burden of its own defense, which should mean the major burden of defending South Korea.

It will take a lot of diplomacy and patient missionary work to get the South Koreans and the Japanese to forget the past and become true partners. There is no reason not to make a start now in a direction which would let the United States reduce its responsibilities in South Korea gradually.

The North Koreans, meanwhile, have probably defeated their own purposes. By the tree incident they have certainly reduced any inclinations in Washington to think about American withdrawal.

After the communist summit - more feuds

By Eric Bourne

The first ripples have appeared of a fresh controversy between the East Europeans and the independent Western communist parties over the old question of whether Moscow is the center of international communism.

At issue is the highly sensitive theory of "proletarian internationalism," the Soviets' criterion of other parties' loyalty to a unified, Moscow-led international communist movement.

The independent communist parties oppose it as "obsolete," for it would allow Moscow to impose limits on every other party's right to shape its program according to individual national possibilities.

They made their presence at the East Berlin summit of European parties in late June conditional on the exclusion of the concept of "proletarian internationalism" from the final "consensus" statement.

Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev included it in his speech. That was permissible under conference rules, which allowed each party to say what it liked, however controversial, but confined the document to previously agreed formulas.

Thus the final statement of the conference referred only to "internationalist, comradely, voluntary cooperation" between parties.

But within a few weeks the Soviet concept was being reaffirmed by some of the East Europeans. Most unequivocal - and predictable - was the Czechoslovak party, which takes a completely conformist stand on all aspects of relations with the U.S.S.R. and among parties.

More than "voluntary" cooperation was needed, said the Czechoslovak party weekly Trybuna. It insisted on unity of action based on "international proletarian discipline" and produced a quotation from Lenin that individual (party or national) interests must be "subordinated to the interests of proletarian struggle on a world scale."

The Czechoslovak party dailies, Rude Pravo (Prague) and Pravda (Bratislava), both told the independent parties that they were deluding themselves if they thought they could do without "the strong realities of the U.S.S.R. and the whole communist movement."

This revival of old arguments would seem to justify the Yugoslav party's evident wait-and-see attitude about Russian concessions in East Berlin. It is wary about accepting them as indicative of a genuine and lasting change of mind. An example is an article in its central committee's magazine, Socialism, published shortly after the Berlin conference.

The article is an extremely sharp and detailed reply to a Soviet theoretical pamphlet issued earlier this year, accusing the Yugoslavs, among others, of revisionism and anti-Sovietism and, said the magazine, totally misrepresenting Yugoslavia's system and policies. Any "leading center" is completely out of the question; and the Russian model, Belgrade added bluntly, no longer constituted an example for other countries or parties to follow.

The Italian party holds that party autonomy excludes interference but need not rule out legitimate "comradely" criticism among the parties. It has publicly defended Czechoslovak dissidents against hard-line threats ever since the 1968 Soviet invasion ended the liberal regime of Alexander Dubcek. And it has criticized Russia's handling of people like exiled novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Recently it has embraced two more of the East European regimes.

In July a message to the Polish leadership voiced concern at the severity of sentences on ring-leaders in the June riots over sharp rises in food prices. "It must be possible in socialist countries" to find other ways of solving such conflicts, an Italian central committee letter stated.

The East German shooting on the border with West Germany involving an Italian truck driver prompted the Italian party to tell the East Berlin leaders that such trigger-happy methods are "unsocialist." It refrained from mentioning that, ironically, the driver was a member of the Italian party, though this clearly made the chiding even more embarrassing.

Mr. Bourne is this newspaper's special correspondent in Eastern Europe.

Readers write Koran's teachings, Tibetan protest, South Korea

Allow me please to take exception with Richard Critchfield's special article on "How Egypt's rural poor wage battle to survive." Mr. Critchfield makes the erroneous claim that beyond memorizing the Koran, the education of some villagers in Egypt ... "is thus limited to the teachings of medieval Islam, which described the earth as flat and surrounded by water."

I do not claim to be the absolute authority on Islam, but as often as I read the Koran, and gradually memorize from it, I know it embodies the true teachings of Islam; and Mr. Critchfield's above claim is truly false.

The Koran describes the earth, moon, sun and other planets and stars, as each having a set path or orbit, never deviating from it, until the earth and heavens cease to be ... with the final outcome in God's hands. Islam never changes its true character. It adapts itself to past, present, and future regardless of people's habits or mentalities.

Mr. Critchfield hastens to blame Islam, as is the custom of Western writers; past and present, for the educational shortcomings of simple people. I assure you until today there are people in the U.S. who do not believe that U.S. astronauts landed on the moon. Are we to surmise from this that U.S. science is lagging or medieval?

Decatur, Ala. Mustafa I. Elayan

Tibetan protest Two well-known individuals from the West have visited Tibet recently: Han Suyin, an author, and Neville Maxwell, a journalist, both of whom have spoken and written about the glowing and glorious achievements of the Chinese in Tibet. They have virtually condemned everything of the past and praised every material and visual change they were shown. It should be pointed out that there are those among the Tibetans and in the international academic community who, with more specific and sounder knowledge, can write equally glowing articles speaking favorably of Tibet's past, and certainly more objectively of the present Tibet.

There are simple facts that can easily give a proper perspective to the entire question. A classic example of Han chauvinism is the fact that the Chinese have always claimed other peoples like the Mongolians and Tibetans to be part of the Chinese race irrespective of the actual facts. First, the Tibetans have never considered themselves Chinese at any point or in any manner, and second, we speak a completely different language and use a written script that does not bear the slightest resemblance.

Concerning the occupation of Tibet by the People's Liberation Army in the early 1950s, it must be bluntly reiterated to China's new admirers that the Tibetans never extended an invitation to the Chinese to come to Tibet, and nobody requested them for "liberation." In fact, the Tibetans opposed the intrusion both in spirit and in deed.

But where are Tibet's friends who supported the cause of freedom in 1959? Must Tibet be forever forgotten? And its material progress, universal during the past few decades but heavily emphasized in the official Chinese propaganda, sufficient reason for their continuing presence in Tibet?

The Tibetans do not simply lament the wrongs of the past and seek any compensation but ask for a solution to an on-going problem. Refugees are still escaping across the Himalayas and there are continuous uprisings and acts of sabotage against the Chinese, reported, surprisingly, by their own media. Exiled Tibetans have gone through countless disappointments and have faced, seemingly, unmanageable problems. But the spirit is still not broken. It is strong and alive, and the world, not just selected friends, is welcome to inspect exiled communities, meet the people, and learn the Tibetan side of the Tibetan problem.

Tenzin N. Tethong Acting representative of His Holiness the Dalai Lama Office of Tibet New York

South Korea On Aug. 8, 1973, Kim Dae Jung, the 1971 presidential candidate who ran against President Park Chung Hee of Korea, was kidnapped from Tokyo by Park's KCIA agents. Three years later, the victim is still detained in Korea, and in prison.

On March 11, this year, 13 including Kim signed a declaration calling for rescinding Presidential Emergency Decree No. 8 of May 1975 and demanding Park's resignation. Asserting that calling for Park's resignation is "the same as calling for the government's overthrow," the Park regime is trying 18 democratic leaders in its hand-picked kangaroo court, labeling them as masterminds of the so-called "Christian plot" to overthrow the government. The "trial" is going on with no end in sight. Evidence shows that Park is capable of doing his worst to silence any opposition. At the moment, however, the continuous criticism from abroad and the prospect of a new administration in the U.S. are holding him from committing his worst.

Youngee Kang Secretary General Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification Washington

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.